

HOSPITALS,

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

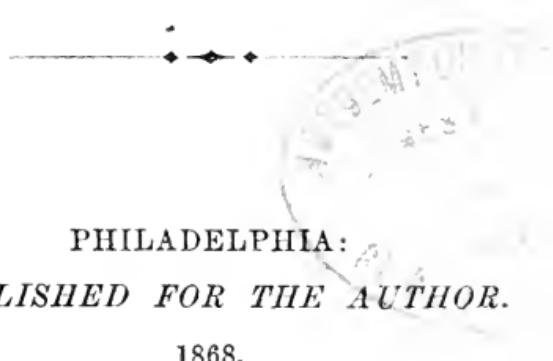
A GLANCE AT THE
BRITISH ISLANDS, FRANCE, AND AMERICA.

ETHNOLOGICAL, CLIMATIC, AND GENERAL.

BY

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Author of *Practice of Medicine, &c.*



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PART SECOND.

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ETHNOLOGICAL, CLIMATIC, AND GENERAL.

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P R E F A C E.

HAVING been engaged in my professional pursuits for nearly twenty-five years, with an extensive practice, I could not do less than make general observations in relation to disease, its etiology, pathology, treatment, &c. And from a careful record of the *causes* of the various diseases that have fallen under my observation and care, I long since became impressed with the vital importance of Hygiene, private and public, as a means of preventing, and thereby eradicating, disease.

Becoming thus fully convinced that very much might and should be done, in that direction, to lessen the burden of common misery, by thus improving the human race physically, and thereby intellectually and morally, I attempted to hold up, in my Practice of Medicine, *the importance of hygienic principles*, venturing to predict,

“that more light on this subject, and a more careful observation of the causes of disease” would yet “bring home to us the unpleasant fact that the imprudences of mankind in deviating from the laws of Health, produce the predisposition to epidemics, as well as all other diseases,” &c., and I am only surprised to find my predictions becoming so rapidly fulfilled, in the recent discoveries in relation to the causes of *cholera* and other diseases.

In this general sketch of my recent observations, at home and abroad, I have attempted to elucidate still further the importance of personal and public hygiene, as well as the principles of *rational*, medical, surgical, and obstetrical science and practice; and, also, by showing our *relations*, to illustrate more clearly the *brotherhood* of man, the recognition of which is necessarily involved in the light of dawning modern Christian civilization; and also calculated to aid in the elevation of the standard of physical, intellectual, and moral excellence. It may be noticed that I have invariably used the first person *singular*, in speaking, myself, instead of the *plural*. This I do because I know of no

authority or *reason* for such an assumption, except in the case of Kings and Queens. I believe that Shakespeare seldom or never uses the plural for one person, except when Sovereigns speak. Let it not, then, be regarded as arrogance, but the *opposite*, as it really is, in truth. With this explanation I submit the little book, with my regards, to all who may give it a reading; and especially to those at home and abroad, through whose kindness I have been enabled to write it, with all its imperfections.

EDWIN R. MAXSON.

No. 1844 Camac St., Philadelphia, *May*, 1868.

ERRATA.

Reverse the points of compass, on page 43, in lines 3, 4, 6, and 9 from bottom. Also, on page 40, sixth line from bottom, for *never* read *ever*. And on the 25th page, 14th line from bottom, for *are* read *is*.

HOSPITALS.

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN.

PART I.

HAVING been abroad in Europe during the summer of 1867, for medical observation; and having visited and attended the hospitals of Greenock, Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Liverpool, Dublin, and Paris, for longer or shorter periods; and having previously, and since my return, visited the hospitals of Buffalo, Utica, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, I propose to speak *descriptively* and somewhat *critically*, of the hospitals of Greenock, Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Liverpool, Dublin, and Paris, separately, and in the order in which I have named them, concluding with some general remarks in relation to the American hospitals above named; hoping to draw some conclusions that may be of interest, so far as hospitals are concerned; and, if possible, to elucidate a few medical,

surgical, and obstetrical, as well as hygienic principles.

And while I shall purposely avoid all minutiae of detail, I hope to be able to give such general and practical observations in relation to the hospitals above named, abroad and at home, as may be of general interest to physicians and students. And in doing this I shall necessarily refer to some of the physicians and surgeons in attendance, as well as to the prevailing diseases in each, etc. And further, as I wrote from abroad* most of that which I discovered that was specially *new*, I shall purposely avoid so much as was thus written and published, in order not to repeat, and thus weary the patience of any.

First, then,

GREENOCK HOSPITAL.

The Greenock Infirmary is pleasantly situated in the very considerable town of Greenock, on the river Clyde, in Scotland, about twenty miles below Glasgow. The hospital has, I believe, from one to two hundred beds, and is very well arranged and conducted.

* In a series of letters to the MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER, in 1867.

And though on a side-hill, making the surface drainage excellent, the whole town is very damp and well calculated to develope typhus fever, bronchial and rheumatic affections, which are the prevailing diseases in the hospital, together with the usual variety of surgical cases, etc.

The resident and visiting physicians, Drs. CAMPBELL and Fox, are gentlemen, who not only treated me very politely, but appeared to exercise a kind supervision over the patients under their care; their medical and surgical treatment being, though conservative, as appeared to me, very judicious. That which struck me most forcibly in this hospital, it being the first I was in abroad, was the ample supply of nourishment, including milk, broths, egg, toast, etc., allowed the patients; entirely in accordance with my own notions in relation to the nourishment of patients, so earnestly recommended by me in this country, in my Lectures, Practice of Medicine, and private practice.

GLASGOW HOSPITALS.

The hospitals of Glasgow that I shall mention are, the Royal Infirmary; the Glasgow

Eye Infirmary, having accommodations for boarders as well as out-patients; and the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, of Dr. Mc-CALL ANDERSON; and in the order in which I have named them.

Royal Infirmary.

The Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, containing accommodations for four or five hundred patients, is very well situated on a rise of ground in the ancient part of the city, near the old University and the Cathedral of the twelfth century. It is substantially built and very well arranged, having all the necessary appurtenances for a first-class hospital, including lecture rooms, instruments, etc.

It has an excellent corps of nurses, able residents, and eminent visiting physicians, including Drs. LEISHMAN, GARDNER, BUCHANAN, MACLEOD, and WATSON, and others I need not mention; men doing as much for the advancement of medical, surgical, and obstetrical science, in my opinion, as any in the British Islands. With one eye impartially turned to American improvements, and the other intent upon their numerous and instructive cases, glancing occasionally across to the

Continent, they show themselves worthy of the high position they occupy.

The *diseases* that come under their observation, are the usual variety, including medical and surgical cases; and among the former, *typhus fever* may be regarded as predominating, though pulmonary, rheumatic, and almost every form of disease common to our climate may be found there. *Inflammatory* affections, however, including pneumonia, pleurisy, etc., are generally of a more passive or asthenic character than with us in America. And I must say, that the surgical cases, or such of them as were the result of contused, lacerated, and incised wounds, compound fractures, etc., under the general supervision of Prof. LISTER, with the carbolic acid applications, were really apparently doing better, and making more rapid recoveries than any similar cases I have seen anywhere, in hospitals or private practice. And, it appeared to me, that the antiseptic effect of the carbolic acid thus used upon these cases, affecting the atmosphere of the wards, was not lost upon all the patients in those wards; and, in fact, in the entire hospital, so far as its influence was extended by evaporation, being con-

ducted by the air, giving a decided tendency to resolution in all local, and even a more rapid convalescence in most general affections, medical as well as surgical. And it may not be improper for me to state here, that I was not alone in this observation and conclusion.

Glasgow Eye Infirmary.

This excellent infirmary, situated near the Clyde, in the eastern part of Glasgow, conducted by Drs. MCKENZIE and RAINES, his partner, affords accommodations for boarders, and perhaps from thirty to fifty out-patients may be prescribed for daily, judging from what I saw; Dr. RAINES having the principal charge; Dr. MCKENZIE being advised with in bad cases, but on account of his age, generally at his residence, I believe.

While at this excellent infirmary every variety of disease of the eye is prescribed for and treated in the most rational and judicious manner, *scrofulous ophthalmia* appeared to predominate. And I was pleased to find that everything possible was done by way of clothing, food, etc., that could be made to act remedially; and then cod-liver oil, iron, etc., used internally; the local applications, if used,

being generally of a soothing character, as atropia, two grains to the ounce of water, or wine of opium, applied to the inverted upper lid, by a camel's-hair brush, as most convenient.

While, however, such cases receive this general conservative treatment, *iritis* is met by cathartics, leeches, calomel, belladonna, iodide of potassium, warm sitz-baths, etc.; *catarrhal ophthalmia*, by cupping, leeching, the sitz-baths, and the solution of atropia, two grains to the ounce of water, locally, with the brush; *ulceration of the cornea*, by cathartics, leeches, blisters, and the application of a solution of nitrate of silver, ten grains to the ounce of water; and *rheumatic ophthalmia*, by iodide of potassium and the solution of atropia, or wine of opium to the eye, as in the other affections; while the operation for *cataract* is by *extraction*, it being regarded as superior to that by depression, as sometimes practiced in other places. And, for Dr. GEORGE RAINES, the efficient manager of this excellent infirmary, with the advice of his venerable partner, Dr. MCKENZIE, I predict a brilliant future, should his life and health be spared. A more perfect gentleman I never met. He is, also, an accomplished scholar.

Dispensary for Skin Diseases.

Dr. McCALL ANDERSON's Dispensary for *Diseases of the Skin*, with a convenient building, in a central part of the Old Town, with lecture, reception, waiting-rooms, etc., is one of the real beneficiaries of Glasgow; being admirably conducted, and affording an excellent opportunity for the students of the two medical universities, to become thoroughly acquainted with skin diseases, and their treatment.

Dr. ANDERNON is Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, in ANDERSON's University; has published a valuable work on *eczema*; and treats in the most rational and common sense manner, the large number of cases that resort to his dispensary for relief; including every variety of skin disease; among which, the papular, vesicular, and pustular eruptions, classed by the Dr. with erythema, as *eczematous*, may be the most common. *Scabies*, however, and the other animalecular, as well as *scaly* and *cryptogamous* eruptions, etc., are by no means infrequent.

Without going into detail, I will only add, that the first inquiry of the Dr., is to ascertain the *character* of the disease, and its

cause. Then, like a rational common sense man, after removing the cause, as far as possible, he strives to correct the deranged condition of the system, upon which the local disease may depend, when such general derangements exist; after which, such stimulating, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, or other remedies, as may be indicated, are applied, thus making, as appeared to me, all his prescriptions strictly rational. It is not strange, that under such a rational, judicious course of treatment, his patients should so very generally rapidly recover. Very much is accomplished by ablutions, proper food, clothing, etc. *Internally*, as alteratives and tonics; arsenic, mercury, syrup of iodide of iron, cod-liver oil, etc., are mainly relied upon; while *externally*, oxide of zinc, carbolic acid, potassa, sulphur, cod-liver oil, etc., are often used, when clearly indicated. The Doctor is yet a comparatively young man; and, having a good constitution, and a thorough education, is doubtless destined to fulfil his mission, as a physician, with great credit to himself, and honor to our noble profession. In fact, there are few men, at home or abroad, in whose intimate friendship, I feel a more lively satisfaction.

EDINBURGH HOSPITALS.

The Royal Infirmary and CHALMER'S Hospital of Edinburgh, are worthy of a passing general notice; in part from the *extent* of the one, and the neatness and fine situation of the other; and also, on account of the high standing of the physicians and surgeons in attendance there. They are also of extraordinary interest, on account of the illustrious names that have been associated with them in the past.

Royal Infirmary.

The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, has I believe, accommodations for nearly five hundred patients, being quite well situated, near the University in the Old Town, a little east of the ancient street leading from the old Parliament House to Holyrood Palace, on which, a little to the west of the infirmary, is JOHN KNOX's house.

It is a substantial stoue structure, tolerably well arranged; having ample lecture rooms; and most of the conveniences of modern hospitals, of such capacity; and some comforts in its arrangements, unknown to many of them. Its nurses are attentive; the residents gentlemanly; and I need not say, that the visiting

physicians and surgeons are among the most able that grace the wards of any hospital, anywhere; of whom I may name Professors SYME, BENNETT, LAYCOCK, SIMPSON, DUNCAN, WATSON, etc., as the most prominent.

Almost every variety of disease may be found here, common to the climate. And, though *typhus fever* may perhaps be less predominant than at Greenock or Glasgow, I think it must be admitted, that all, even inflammatory diseases, including pleuritis and pneumonia, are of an asthenic or passive character, with perhaps very few exceptions; none of the inflammatory affections, however, appearing to me to be of that active sthenic character, sometimes met with even in our hospitals in this country.

Scrofula and *tubercular phthisis* may be regarded as quite prevalent; though the former perhaps less so than at Glasgow; and of surgical cases they have about the usual variety. It may also be proper to state, that *typhoid fever*, though not very prevalent, may be found to a limited extent.

Carbolic acid is used here, as in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow; and *fractures* of the femur are treated by Dr. SWINBURNE'S

method, extension being made by the pulley and weight. It is called, in Edinburgh, the "*American method*;" and the results have been, as I was informed, more satisfactory than by any other. Surgical cases, generally, appeared to me to be very judiciously treated; Professor SYME and Dr. WATSON appearing to have a lively interest for the comfort, safety, and permanent welfare of their patients.

Scrofula, *tubercular phthisis*, and other kindred diseases, are treated by good food, cod-liver oil, iodine, iron, etc., and as appeared to me, very judiciously; the laryngoscope being resorted to, as a means of diagnosis, in laryngeal complications, or primary affections.

Typhus fever is treated, mainly, and it appeared to me, too exclusively, by milk, beef-tea, eggs, etc. For, though the good nourishment is clearly indicated, in all the cases, it appeared to me that other valuable remedies might often have been made available in fulfilling indications, had not the all-sufficiency of the nourishment alone, been so exclusively relied upon. In fact, I believe that many of the cases might have been arrested, or very much cut short, by the use, in addition, of quinine or fluid extract of bark.

Pneumonia and *pleuritis*, as they occur in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, being generally of a decidedly low, passive, or asthenic character, as I have already stated, may very generally require the tonic and even stimulating course of treatment, adopted, and so strongly recommended by Professor BENNETT; and especially the pneumonia. In fact, I do not remember to have seen a case there, that I would not have treated with tonics, stimulants, and good nourishment. Though cases, I believe, sometimes occur, in which even Dr. BENNETT discovers indications for slightly lowering or depressing treatment; and I have no doubt but that pleuritis may quite often require *local* depletion; and possibly, in some cases, *general*; and, were the *local* more generally resorted to, in pleuritis, in connection with the tonics, stimulants, and good diet, it is my opinion fewer cases of hydrothorax would follow. But perhaps not.

Professor BENNETT is a close observer; never, I think, administering a remedy without a clear indication. He has done, and is still doing very much, by his close observations, and the exercise of his master mind, to do away with the unnecessary, irrational, and

worse than superfluous administration of medicines, when not clearly indicated; and in substituting a more rational treatment of disease, as it has fallen under his observation.

I cannot leave this venerable old infirmary, without saying what I am compelled to; that the physicians and surgeons that now grace its wards, including Professors SYME, BENNETT, SIMPSON, WATSON, LAYCOCK, and DUNCAN, besides being an honor to the positions they occupy, professionally, are gentlemen, in every sense of the word. And to Professors SYME, BENNETT, SIMPSON, and WATSON, especially, I am under great obligations; and am happy in being able to regard them as among my most cherished friends.

Chalmer's Hospital.

Chalmer's Hospital, situated in the south-eastern new portion of Edinburgh, is on a smaller scale, accommodating, perhaps, between one and two hundred patients. It has a beautiful green field or park in its rear; and is well situated and arranged for such a beneficent purpose, though somewhat more private in its character than the Royal Infirmary.

I was introduced there by Dr. WATSON,

who appeared to have the general supervision, being, as appeared, Visiting Physician and Surgeon, as well as one of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, and withal a most accomplished gentleman, in every sense of the word. The Resident, also, though evidently not often interrupted by visitors, showed me every possible politeness, and cordially invited me to spend as much time there as I could afford to.

Under such direct and general supervision, with such a situation and surroundings, it is not strange that very great success should attend the cases, medical and surgical; and such I believe to be the case; their patients being cleanly, well-fed, and evidently receiving judicious treatment, in every respect.

Chloroform is used, as I noticed, as well as *carbolic acid*. Dr. WATSON, in removing a loose or movable cartilage from the knee-joint, as I noticed, first dipping his forceps and bistoury in a mixture of equal parts of carbolic acid and linseed oil; and after its removal, and closing the cut by metallic sutures, without washing off the blood, applied a cloth wet with the same mixture, and then over this a paste made of one part of the carbolic acid to four of the oil, mixed with

sufficient prepared chalk to make it spread on block-tin, as used by Prof. LISTER, at Glasgow, and at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, by WATSON and SYME.

Dr. SWINBURNE'S method of extension by the pulley and weight, is in use at this Hospital, as well as at the Royal Infirmary; and Dr. WATSON assured me that he got, beyond all comparison, the best results from it, in fractures of the thigh. I noticed in the use of chloroform, at Chalmer's Hospital, as well as at the Royal Infirmary, that it was administered from a *folded* cloth, thus allowing the patient a full supply of air; a precaution which they claim has saved them from fatal results in its administration; and I am confident that it is by far more safe thus administered, than by a napkin, in the form of a hollow cone, fitting over the nose, as I have sometimes witnessed.

Finally, in closing this very general account of my observations in the Hospitals of Scotland, I will only add, that the Scotch physicians and surgeons are not afraid to acknowledge and adopt American improvements, when discovered to be such. This fact, together with their close observation of disease, in all its forms, and the hints they

receive from the Continent of Europe, to which they are ever alive, has enabled them to make great advancements in medical, surgical, and obstetrical science. And I was most happy to find that my own views in relation to nourishing patients, so freely announced in my Practice of Medicine and Lectures, in this country, are fully sustained, not only the principles, but also the particulars; *milk* standing first on the list, as I have always contended; eggs, toast, etc., during convalescence. And it may be proper to state, in conclusion, that to Professors BENNETT, of Edinburgh, and GARDNER, of Glasgow, are mainly due the credit of establishing, not only in Scotland, but throughout the British Islands, the long undiscovered fact, that the sick should not be allowed to starve, any more than the well. I may be allowed, also, to state, that Sir JAMES SIMPSON highly approved of my method of changing *shoulder* into *natural* presentations, by the position of Prof. THOMAS, for reducing prolapsed cord, with slight manipulation, saying, that I was ahead of them all in this, though he had himself thought of something similar; stoutly condemning external manipulations to change

abnormal presentations, on account of the danger of detaching the placenta, and causing fatal hemorrhage, should the cord be around the neck of the child, as is often the case; and I may add, that Prof. THOMAS's method of replacing prolapsed cord, he highly approves.

LONDON HOSPITALS.

The hospitals of London, of which I shall give a passing notice, are Guy's, King's College Hospital, University College Hospital, Westminster, Bartholomew's, the National Hospitals for Epileptics and Paralytics, the Children's Hospital, and, finally, the London Hospital; and in the order in which I have named them.

And, first,

Guy's Hospital.

This extensive, and deservedly reputable hospital, occupies a low situation, on the south side of the Thames, between Blackfriar's and London Bridges, not far from the river. And, while its site is low, and its surroundings crowded, Guy's hospital has many advantages; among which I may mention its substantial structure, good arrange-

ment, excellent museum, attentive nurses, gentlemanly residents, and very able corps of visiting physicians and surgeons.

This hospital has a general variety of disease, medical and surgical; as well as an extensive class of *skin diseases* under the very judicious care of Dr. FAGG. *Typhus fever* appeared to predominate; though scrofulous, tuberculous, neuralgic, and a vast variety of chronic affections are on hand; as well as many passive inflammatory diseases, of a less chronic character. And I noticed among others, cases of albuminuria, exophthalmia, etc. Dr. MOXON, a gentleman of deservedly high standing there, showed me a case of *popliteal aneurism*, cured by pressure upon the femoral artery, kept up for twenty-four hours, by the fingers of students, taking turns. The clot was perfect, and the tumor without pulsation, leaving no doubt as to the result.

The surgical treatment at Guy's is decidedly conservative and judicious; Drs. COCK and FORSTER operating with dexterity and apparent care; chloroform being administered by the large oil silk or gutta-percha bag, containing the anæsthetic, with a due amount of air; the invention of Dr. CLOVER, of London.

But while I liked the surgery, I was not particularly pleased with the mode of administering the chloroform, preferring, from all I could discover, the folded napkin to this apparatus, as being decidedly more convenient, and less formidable in appearance.

Patients here are well *nourished*, as in Scotland; milk, with broths, egg, toast, etc., being freely allowed; and the medical treatment, though very conservative, is generally judicious. I could not help thinking, however, that quinine or extract of bark, with the nourishment, might arrest, or very much cut short the numerous cases of typhus, and even the few of typhoid fever; and, also, that more local bleeding, or counter-irritation, with the nourishment, and in some cases the quinine, in the pneumonia and pleuritis, as it occurs there, might, in many cases, hasten the resolution of pneumonia, and lessen the frequency of pleuritic effusion in pleurisy. Of this, however, I cannot be certain. I am quite certain, however, that I should modify the treatment in that direction, were the cases under my care, and compare the results.

Drs. MOXON, EASTES, FAGG, FORSTER, COCK, and others there, treated me with great

politeness; in fact, with a degree of cordiality I had hardly expected in a large London Hospital. This, however, was my first, but not the last happy disappointment of this character, while visiting the London hospitals. *Carbolic acid* was being introduced into Guy's, after the manner of Professor LISTER, of Glasgow, and with apparent good results.

King's College Hospital.

This hospital, though not large, is well located, being on the North side of the Thames, upon an elevation of ground, opposite King's College, close by the strand, and about half way from St. Paul's Cathedral to the Houses of Parliament. The building, though by no means magnificent, is still very convenient, and well arranged; commanding some of the best medical and surgical talent in London; among whom I may mention Drs. FERGUSON, JOHNSON, etc. The residents, Drs. SMITH, TODD, and others, gave me every attention, as did Professors JOHNSON and FERGUSON, the latter having the general supervision of the surgical wards, as appeared, and JOHNSON of the medical. Professor JOHNSON is doing much with the laryngoscope; and I noticed,

that in his instructions to his numerous class, he advised them particularly, and as I thought very judiciously, when about to use the laryngoscope, to be sure and keep the patient very quiet, to have the *breathing* continued naturally; and to be sure and have a good *light* in a darkened room; important precautions, too often overlooked, and of course rendering the observation more or less imperfect. Dr. JOHNSON is Professor of Practice of Medicine in King's College, I believe.

The only criticism I could offer in relation to the treatment of the numerous cases in King's College Hospital, is their failure to use, as it appeared to me, sufficient local depletion or counter-irritation, in local inflammatory affections; and especially in pleuritis, even though general tonics with good nourishment might be required, as is doubtless very generally the case. I was led to this reflection, in my own mind, in consequence of the great frequency of pleuritic effusion, of a very troublesome character, following pleurisy in their cases; little more than a leech or two being applied, in many cases, as appeared; which I should think could do little or nothing towards subduing the inflammation, and

thereby preventing effusion. It is possible, however, that my remedies for local depletion or counter-irritation, might utterly fail in their cases, of averting these very unpleasant results. I would try them however; increasing, if necessary, as a consequence, with the nourishment, the stimulants and tonics.

King's College Hospital, however, is an excellent one; its resident and visiting physicians and surgeons being second to none, in my opinion. The hospital, too, has a long list of illustrious names, that have been an honor to our profession throughout the world.

University College Hospital.

This excellent hospital, in connection with the University of London, is very pleasantly situated on a rise of ground, North of the Thames, and about a mile North-westerly from the Houses of Parliament. It is an airy, cleanly, and well arranged and conducted hospital; having, as appeared to me, a better class of patients than most of the London hospitals. Dr. FOX, to whom I had a letter from Professor BENNETT, treated me very politely, and I was very well pleased with the treatment pursued in the medical and surgi-

cal cases; and especially so, to find the method of my friend, Dr. SWINBURNE, of New York, for treating fractures of the thigh, in use there, and highly approved. As, however, my observations here were somewhat limited, on account of time, I will not attempt to particularize. I saw enough of it, however, to satisfy me that it is a first class hospital, and admirably conducted, by able, efficient, and first class physicians and surgeons, gentlemen in every sense of the word. Dr. SQUAREY deserves honorable mention, in connection with this hospital. He treated me, as did also Dr. Fox, with the greatest politeness and kindness.

Westminster Hospital.

Westminster Hospital is the oldest in London, I believe, being situated at West End, near the Houses of Parliament, and but a short distance from Westminster Bridge; and though well built and arranged, it is not very capacious, accommodating, I should think, from one to two hundred patients. Many out patients are, also, prescribed for there, as I noticed.

Though the situation of this hospital is not very elevated, the surroundings are good,

and the usual variety of cases, medical and surgical, were, as appeared to me, above the average, in the London Hospitals. Its walls are colored a *sky blue*; an experiment for relieving the eyes of the patients, as they lie facing them; and I was assured that the relief was very considerable, as one might readily suppose.

Among the physicians and surgeons I met in this hospital, were Sir DUNCAN GIBB, RADCLIFFE, HOLTHOUSE, ANSTIE, and BUZZARD, besides residents; all of whom treated me with great politeness and even kindness, Dr. RADCLIFFE taking me in his carriage from the hospital, to show me West End, the palace, parks, residences, etc.; and kindly offering to do anything he could for me while in London.

Sir DUNCAN GIBB is doing a good work with the laryngoscope. And I was pleased to find the treatment of inflammatory affections more in accordance with my own views, than in most of the other hospitals; and, as appeared to me, with better results. In fact, some of the able physicians in this hospital, concurred with me, in the opinion that they were, very likely, too much on the extreme

in trusting so exclusively to nature, for the cure of disease; and, especially, in certain inflammatory affections. I suggested to them *leptandrin*, as a laxative, cholagogue, and alterative, as I had in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, in neither of which had it been in use. And, I may say, that Drs. LEISHMAN of Glasgow, and BUZZARD, of London, were both, apparently, very anxious to become acquainted with its therapeutic virtues, the former administering some, which I gave him, with apparent good effect, while I was there.

I must say, in conclusion, that my recollections of the physicians and surgeons of Westminster Hospital are of a very pleasant character. And I regard the treatment of its cases, medical and surgical, as inferior to none in London.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Bartholomew's Hospital is very pleasantly situated on a rise of ground North of the Thames, between Blackfriar's and London Bridges, and near St. Paul's Cathedral; thus making it nearly opposite Guy's on the South side, as we have seen.

Bartholomew's, though its surroundings

are crowded, is a splendid building, and well arranged; being, also, the largest as I believe, and best endowed hospital in London. Many *out* patients, I noticed, were prescribed for here. The *class* of cases in Bartholomew's appeared as good as an average in London; and the variety, of course, as great or greater. Dr. URE, a resident, was very free to admit the superiority of the "American method" of treating fractures of the thigh, which they have adopted, most of their cases being treated by Dr. SWINBURNE's method of pulley and weight; but some, or one at least, by Dr. NATHAN SMITH's, as I noticed, with which he also appeared quite well pleased.

Dr. FARRE, one of the principal among the visiting physicians, and well deserving all the reputation he enjoys, at home and abroad, very kindly showed me the medical cases of interest; and I could find no fault with his prescriptions. All his treatment appeared based upon sound common-sense principles. For *lead poisoning* he used iodide of potassium; and, when attended with paralysis, followed with strychnia; and, as appeared, with very good success, as might be expected. In *epilepsy*, the Dr., in addition to such

other treatment as may be indicated, keeps the back of the head wet with cool water, for the purpose of contracting the blood-vessels of the cerebellum, as he informed me. He uses, also, the same application in *delirium tremens*, and for a similar purpose. And I must say, in conclusion, taking everything into account, that Bartholomew's is the best hospital in London, if not in the British Islands.

National Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics.

I visited this hospital, situated between Bartholomew's and Westminster Hospitals, though considerably to the north, by special invitation of Dr. RADCLIFFE of the Westminster, who, with Dr. RAMSKILL, of the London Hospital, may be regarded as having the principal supervision. It is well situated and arranged for the class of cases that it contains; its surroundings being also good, in a part of Queen's Square.

Epileptics are treated here on general common-sense principles, the general and local derangements being corrected as far as possible; and then the bromide of potassium, in fifteen or twenty-grain doses, three times a

day, is perhaps more frequently resorted to than any other remedy, and as appeared, with a measure of success. I would prefer, however, the bromide of ammonium of the two, from what I know of their effects.

Paralytics are also treated in this hospital on general principles, the patients being required to take such exercise as may tend to bring volition to bear upon the paralyzed muscles; or in case of inability, to have it done by the nurse; the patient, of course, doing all that is possible to assist; thus accomplishing, as I have done, very much in the recovery of partially, or even totally paralyzed limbs. *Electricity* is also brought to bear in many cases, with more or less success. I will only say in conclusion, that *chorea*, which is also admitted here, appears to be very generally treated with cod-liver oil, which is doubtless an excellent remedy in their hospital cases. I would have added, however, in many of the cases, the *blood tonic*, carbonate of iron, the *nerve tonic*, oxide of zinc, with, in some cases, the *gastric* or *intestinal tonic*, rhubarb, combined, of each equal parts, in moderate doses, three times a day.

Children's Hospital.

The Children's Hospital, near Queen's Square, and not far from the National, has seventy-five beds, all for children; and they are well filled. The resident, Dr. WILLIAMS, a perfect gentleman, was at great pains to show me the cases, many of which were of interest. It was here that I had the best opportunity of examining the imperfection of the *incisor* teeth of children hereditarily syphilitic. The incisors in such cases being often not only very imperfectly developed, but also generally at a little distance apart.

The cases are well treated in the Children's Hospital, and perhaps more nearly in accordance with my own views, than in any other I visited in London. What pleased me most here, however, was to see the little ones, with a board across their cribs for a table, and a cup of milk, with such other nourishing food, as each might require. All, however, had the *milk*. And the way they appeared to relish it, should satisfy any one that it was clearly indicated. In fact, my mind still loves to linger on that scene. But

I must proceed to consider the last I shall mention here of the hospitals of London.

The London Hospital.

The *London Hospital*, very well situated on the north side of the Thames, to the north-east of the Tower of London, north of the London Docks, and about three miles easterly from St. Paul's Cathedral, is one of the best in London, having about four hundred beds. Many out-patients are also prescribed for, including diseases of the eye and skin, the latter by Dr. LAWRENCE, and, as appeared to me, very judiciously; the ophthalmoscope being used as a means of diagnosis in the ophthalmic cases, and with a degree of accuracy I have seldom noticed anywhere. *Oxide of zinc*, I noticed, was often used locally in various cutaneous eruptions of a vesicular character, by Dr. LAWRENCE, and apparently with good effect, as I have often used and seen it used in this country.

The *milk* nourishment is used to the full extent in this hospital; and all the residents, who treated me with the greatest politeness, as well as Dr. RAMSKILL, visiting physician, assured me that they were well satisfied with

its effects. Other varieties of nourishment are, of course, added; however, in many, and perhaps most of the cases, as indicated, very much in accordance with my own notions on the subject, as already freely expressed.

Dr. RAMSKILL, who is doubtless one of the very best physicians in London, being, as I have already stated, one of the physicians to the National Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, showed me a very interesting case of *abdominal hyperæmia*, apparently involving all the abdominal viscera and structures—such a case as I do not remember to have seen before. This case, with two cases of *loose kidney* that I saw and examined in Edinburgh, one with Sir JAMES SIMPSON, and the other in the Royal Infirmary, I regarded as new to me, and they must be, I think, quite rare.

I saw at the London Hospital also, one of the worst cases of *chorea*, the patient being a man, that I never met with, and as Dr. RAMSKILL very politely asked me what to do for him, I prescribed a mixture of equal parts of carbonate of iron, oxide of zinc, and rhubarb; to commence with six grains three times a day, and gradually increase; morphia,

which he had been taking, I believe, on his own responsibility, and all other remedies, except cold to the back of the head and neck, to be discontinued; the latter being, as I believe, Dr. RAMSKILL's prescription, that would not interfere with my remedies. Twenty days after, on my return from Paris, I was surprised and highly gratified to find the patient wonderfully improved, so as to be up, rolling bandages with a machine; whether the result of my prescription and remedies, that had been faithfully given, or in spite of them, I cannot say. My opinion is, however, that while my medicines helped him, the *stopping* of the opiate, which, as I learned, was faithfully done, did more to effect the very great improvement, by lessening the cerebro-spinal congestion and derangement. It matters not, for the patient was almost frantic with delight, giving all credit to my remedies; with which, in fact, I have never failed in effecting a cure in such cases that I remember, though not so *rapidly*.

I cannot close my account of this excellent hospital without again referring to the very great politeness to me of all the residents, and Dr. RAMSKILL in particular. They invi-

ted me to lunch with them in the hospital, on their fine bread and butter and excellent English milk, and extended to me many kind favors, upon which my memory delights to linger; and as this completes my account of the London hospitals, I am happy to say that the treatment I received in them all, as well as in those of Scotland, was worthy of the noble men, of a noble profession, by which they are conducted.

LIVERPOOL HOSPITALS.

The *Royal Infirmary* of Liverpool is all that I will mention in this city. It is quite well situated, and, though not very extensive, is well arranged, and apparently well conducted. *Hospital gangrene*, however, was fearfully prevalent when I was there, which cast a gloom over all their best directed efforts. They had been unsuccessful in their attempt to introduce carbolic acid, and I learned from the resident and visiting physicians, who were very kind to me, that the same gangrenous tendency prevailed at that time throughout the city, which fully accounted in my mind, for their unfavorable condition. For I could not detect any *local* cause,

either in the location or surroundings, or management of the hospital, whereby to account for it.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

As much of my time was taken up while in Dublin in attending the British Medical Association, and as many of my observations in the Dublin hospitals were published in this country, in connection with my account of the proceedings of the Association, I do not feel at liberty to repeat them. I may be permitted to state, however, that among the excellent, well conducted and generally quite well located Dublin hospitals, I was more especially interested in *Mercer's*, situated in a central part of the city, near Trinity College; *Sir Patrick Dun's* occupying a more elevated position, in a north-westerly direction from Trinity College, and in a less crowded part of the town; *Hardwicke*, and the *Richmond District Lunatic Asylum*, south of the river, in the south-east part of the city, tolerably well situated; the *Rotunda*, or great *Lying-in Hospital*, also south of the Liffey, and to the south-east of the Trinity College and the General Post Office; and *St. Mark's*, or the *Eye Infirmary* of Sir

WILLIAM WILDE, near Merion Square, in a central part of the city.

Mercer's Hospital.

At Mercer's Hospital, which, though not very extensive, is a good one, I met Drs. MOORE and BUTCHER, the former being visiting physician and the latter visiting surgeon. The building, though not magnificent, is a convenient one; and the medical and surgical treatment appeared to me very judicious. Dr. BUTCHER, the accomplished surgeon, apologizing for the small number of cases of interest in his department at that time, invited me to his residence to see his drawings, casts, pathological specimens, etc., mostly illustrating surgical cases of great interest that have fallen under his care. I need not say, that with his explanations, and remarks in relation to them, it would have repaid even a very long journey; and as I passed through his library, he pointed, with *very great apparent satisfaction*, to Professor GROSS' *Surgery*, expressing in strong terms his high appreciation of the work; thus affording me the satisfaction of knowing that one of the very first surgeons in the British Islands, if not in Europe, knew how to ap-

preciate the work of our great American Surgeon.

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

Sir PATRICK DUN'S is larger than Mercer's Hospital, and occupying a more elevated and less crowded position, is in every essential respect a very excellent one. In this hospital, as well as at Mercer's, Prof. MOORE showed me cases of malignant "febris nigra," or *spotted fever*, as it is called in America, then prevailing there, a very large proportion of the cases having proved fatal. Some were convalescent, however; and I was gratified to find that the treatment pursued was very similar to that generally most successful with us; as tonics, stimulants, anti-zymotics, counter-irritants, good nourishment, etc. Aside from these, there were about the usual variety of medical and surgical cases; and all, as appeared to me, very judiciously treated.

Hardwicke Hospital.

I was introduced to this hospital, which is closely connected with the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, by Professor BANKS, Visiting Physician, who is also Counselling Physician at the Lunatic Asylum. They

have about the usual variety of medical and surgical cases; the hospital being also extensive and quite well arranged. And I need not say, that under the general supervision of such men as BANKS in the medical, and KIRKPATRICK in the surgical departments, the treatment, medical and surgical, cannot but be judicious. Dr. KIRKPATRICK exhibited to me his numerous cases of diseased bones and joints, treated by incision and the deep introduction of caustic potassa cum calce, as reported by him to the British Medical Association in August, 1867; and I am compelled to say, that the success of his treatment, in the numerous cases I examined, was greater than I have ever witnessed from any other. For a full account of his mode of treatment, see *Half-Yearly Compendium of Medical Science*, of January, 1868, page 154; and also *British Medical Journal* of August 31st, 1867.

Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.

The Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, in close connection with the Hardwicke Hospital, is on a large scale; quite well arranged, and admirably conducted; Prof. BANKS, and Dr.

LALOR, in charge, showing me every possible politeness, and affording every facility for a thorough examination. I have rarely, if ever, seen a greater variety of lunatics; including those of *mania, monomania, dementia, moral insanity, idiotism*, etc., under better control, with so little apparent restraint; Dr. LALOR and Prof. BANKS being generally greeted by them with great cordiality and consideration; the former stopping to drop a word of comfort for the depressed, and the latter to hold a lively chat with such as were elated at the idea of being some great personage, as one **GEORGE IV.**, imagining that he could draw rain from heaven, turn everything into gold, etc., very politely, at the Doctor's suggestion, explaining to me exactly how he did it, etc. Regular schools, for reading, writing, singing, etc., are maintained, and with a degree of order that was really astonishing to me. The mental and moral treatment there is excellent, and the *physical*, such as is indicated, to correct any deviation that may be discovered from the standard of health, just as it should be, so far as I could discover.

I may add, in this connection, that Dr. BANKS showed me at the Hardwicke Hospi-

tal, cases of the *putrid* or *spotted fever*, in addition to those so kindly shown to me in Mercer's and Sir PATRICK DUN'S Hospitals by Professor MOORE; and Dr. LALOR also exhibited to me exact drawings of the eruption, as it had occurred in the various cases; showing, as with our cases in America, a great variety of appearance, which, with the similarity of the symptoms generally to the disease as it occurs with us, may be regarded as proving their identity beyond doubt. And I will only add, that having seen and treated many cases of *malignant congestive*, *putrid*, or *spotted fever*, as it is more generally called with us, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that it is essentially a *putrid, malignant congestive fever*, caused by *animal miasms and contagions*, producing fermentation in, or putridity of the blood and its consequences; and distinct from cerebro-spinal meningitis, produced by *marsh-miasm*, with perhaps a slight combination of *animal-miasm* in some cases, but not necessarily, perhaps.

Spotted fever occurred endemically and fearfully at Carthage, in Jefferson county, New York, during the winter and spring of 1865, during which time a number of cases occurred

in Watertown, Adams, Henderson, and Ellisburgh, in the same county; having been evidently introduced into Watertown by a child that came down with it after visiting Carthage; and to Adams, probably by the clothing of a gentleman who went to Carthage to attend the funeral of persons dead with it; and to Ellisburgh, and Henderson, probably from Adams. And as I was at that time at my country-seat in Adams, I saw eleven of the malignant cases that occurred in that vicinity, three of which were dying when I was called to them, without cerebro-spinal inflammation. Six cases I treated from the first, three of which recovered; the three fatal cases only, as I believe from the symptoms, having had cerebro-spinal *inflammation*; but all of them general congestion, involving of course, with other parts, the cerebro-spinal membranes. Two cases I saw in consultation, both proving fatal; one from cerebro-spinal inflammation, the other from general congestion depending upon a putrid dissolved state of the blood, as was clearly evident. The treatment that proved most effectual in these cases, and, so far as I could learn, in the Dublin cases, and those in Ireland generally, consisted in the use

of stimulants, tonics, good nourishment, anti-zymotics, and counter-irritants for cerebro-spinal or other local inflammations when they occurred; and in some rare cases, alteratives. I may also add, that I saw about the same number of less malignant cases in Adams and vicinity during the prevalence of the spotted fever there, all of which recovered, after suffering for longer or shorter periods, generally after exposure to malignant cases, precisely in accordance with the observations of Dr. CHARLES LINGEN, of Hereford, Ireland; for a full account of which see *Half-Yearly Compendium of Medical Science*, page 97; and also *British Medical Journal* for July 27th, 1867, page 61, etc.

I would suggest, then, the propriety of making a distinction between *malignant congestive, putrid, or spotted fever*, always a putrid disease, depending upon either an *animal miasm* or contagion, and *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, necessarily inflammatory, and often, perhaps mainly, of paludal origin, as we have seen. This view will correspond more nearly with the views of our trans-Atlantic brethren, and is the one I have entertained for years, being confirmed by the cases I saw in the Dublin Hospitals.

Dublin Lying-in Hospital.

The Rotunda, or Dublin Lying-in Hospital, is admirably arranged and conducted; being, I believe, the largest of the kind in the world. And I will only add, in addition to the description that was published in this country from me, while there, that all the improvements in obstetrical practice are introduced here by Dr. DENHAM and his able assistants, as soon as discovered to be such. I need hardly say that the method of reducing or replacing prolapsed cord, suggested by my friend, Professor THOMAS, of New York, is not only appreciated here, but deservedly so, by all distinguished obstetricians with whom I conversed abroad.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, near Merion Square, under the general supervision of Sir Wm. WILDE, is an excellent one, and well conducted. As, however, the treatment of the various diseases of the eye corresponds so nearly with the treatment at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, under the care of Drs. MCKENZIE and RAINES, already described, I will not attempt a description of it. It is due, however, to

Sir WILLIAM, and Dr. WILSON, that I should acknowledge their very great politeness in aiding me to see their numerous and interesting cases, embracing the usual variety; all of which appeared to be very judiciously treated, so far as I was able to judge.

It will be seen, then, that the variety and character of diseases, in the Dublin hospitals, may be regarded as corresponding with what we have seen in the Scotch and English hospitals. And, when we call to mind the noble men, as STOKES, CHURCHILL, CROKER, BUTCHER, KIRKPATRICK, BANKS, MOORE, WILDE, LALOR, DENHAM, SMITH and others, that either have had, or still have, a general supervision of them, I need not say, that the Dublin are among the best conducted hospitals in the world; and as I became acquainted with all these men, I am compelled to say, that a more perfect class of gentlemen cannot be found, and while under great obligations to most of them, I am especially so to Drs. BANKS, MOORE, LALOR, and DENHAM; not only for professional civilities and kindness, but also for the most magnanimous hospitality; an acknowledgment I should have made, to many of the first Scotch and English physi-

cians and surgeons, as SIMPSON, SYME, MAC-LEOD, BENNETT, LISTER, LEISHMAN, ANDERSON, etc., etc.

I have only to say, in concluding my remarks, concerning the British hospitals, that their *situation* and *surroundings* appeared to me to modify, very considerably, the character of the various diseases found in each, as might be expected.

FRENCH OR PARISIAN HOSPITALS.

I have only to say, in relation to the hospitals of Paris, in addition to what was published from me, while there,* that I was more especially interested in the *Hotel Dieu*, situated on the island near Notre Dame, with over eight-hundred beds; the *Lariboisière*, in the north part of the city, toward Montmartre, having eight-hundred beds; *La Charité*, south of the Seine, near the University of Paris; *Beaujon*, Rue St. Honoré, near the Triumphal Arch, in the direction of Avenue Neuilly; *La Pitié*, in the southern part of the city, near the Garden of Plants, and the *Hospital of Invalid Soldiers*, also south of the river, and in connection with, or close by NAPOLEON'S Tomb, all deserving a passing notice.

* See MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER, vol. xvii. 1867.

Hotel Dieu.

The Hotel Dieu, situated near Notre Dame, on the island, is an old and immense building, though not elegant or very well arranged. The wards appeared to me not well ventilated, and somewhat filthy for a Parisian Hospital. It is about to be removed to the side of the island, near the Rue Napoleon, where it will doubtless be reconstructed on the most approved modern principles. A great variety of medical and surgical cases, are assembled here, comparing very nearly with the cases in our larger American Hospitals; and the treatment is very similar. They hesitate, however, about the use of anæsthetics; and I think their surgery may be slightly more conservative than ours. Drs. MAISONNEUVE, of the Surgical, and FOURNIER of the Medical Department, are active efficient men, and gentlemen.

Lariboisière Hospital.

This excellent hospital, in the north part of Paris, toward Montmartre, is well situated, arranged, and conducted; being exquisitely neat and clean. Its arrangements for heating, cooking, ventilation, washing, etc., are really splendid. It has eight-hundred beds, and

when I was there, it had six-hundred patients, consisting of the usual variety, among which were cases of enteric fever, pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatism, asthma, tubercular phthisis, gastro-intestinal diseases, etc., somewhat prominent; and receiving, usually, the same general and local treatment we resort to in America for similar cases; and I am disposed to regard Dr. HÉRARD, the chief of the medical department of this hospital, as one of the very best physicians in Paris, from what I saw. He was at great pains to show me his cases, as well as all the parts and appurtenances of the grand structure that contains them, and which he manages with so much wisdom and prudence.

La Charité Hospital.

This hospital is situated in a dense part of the city, near the University of Paris, having large accommodations, and being a very pleasant one, considering its surroundings. It is well arranged, and the surgical department, then under the general supervision of the late M. VELPEAU, was admirably conducted. The venerable surgeon operated with a steady hand, and as I noticed, without glasses, though

about eighty. And though his step indicated his age, he was then, only a few weeks previous to his death, one of the most lively and cheerful men I saw abroad; passing from bed to bed, with a cheering remark for almost every patient, apparently greatly interesting and pleasing them. And, when through, he would sit an hour or so, and prescribe for the numerous out-patients. He treated me with great politeness and kindness; and I must say, that a deep feeling of sadness came over me when the dispatch came, soon after I returned to America announcing his death. The cases, medical and surgical, here, were very similar to those of other Parisian hospitals. The patients, however, appeared to me very cheerful, and comparatively happy.

Beaujon Hospital.

This hospital has an elevated site on Rue St. Honore, near the Triumphal Arch, having good surroundings; and, though not of the largest size or capacity, it is an excellent hospital, having a good variety of cases. I noticed that Dr. GUBLER, one of the prominent Visiting physicians here, used hypodermic injections of atropia, in a case of sciatica. The

hospital had a large proportion of tuberculous cases, for a Parisian hospital, it appeared to me, many of them being tubercular phthisis. Asthma, and emphysema were quite common, together with enteric fever, rheumatism, pneumonia, pleuritis, etc. I need hardly add, that the diseases and treatment were very like our American.

La Pitie Hospital.

This hospital rather pleasantly situated, near the Garden of Plants, has seven-hundred beds; its arrangements being as good as the average of Parisian hospitals. Among the numerous cases, I noticed quite a large proportion of tubercular phthisis, enteric fever, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc., all treated very much as an American would have treated them, and I think very properly.

Many cases in this, as well as in the other Parisian hospitals, appeared to be of malarious origin, having a remittent character, and involving, with gastro intestinal derangements, more or less *hepatic*, as with us. Typhus fever, though occurring there, did not appear to me very prevalent.

I have not referred to diseases, the direct result of prostitution, either here or elsewhere,

for the reason that they are much the same in character everywhere ; the treatment, too, being similar the world over, so far as I know. I may be allowed to state here, however, without any indelicacy, that their prevalence, according to my observation in the British, French, and American hospitals, may be set down as about equally distributed.

Hospital of Invalid Soldiers.

I visited this splendid hospital for invalid soldiers, pleasantly situated south of the Seine, and in connection with NAPOLEON'S Tomb. And going, as I did, with one of the *Imperial Guard*, who kindly volunteered to accompany me, every part of it was very politely shown to us, including the cooking, dining apartments, chapel, etc.; and, though I saw nothing of direct medical or surgical interest ; the splendid structure, with such ample accommodations, containing, also, the ashes of the great NAPOLEON ; and once graced by the ministrations of the immortal LARREY, all induced me to give this noble hospital a passing notice, with the others in Paris.

I may add, that the physicians and surgeons connected with these hospitals, with

whose practice I became most acquainted, were Messrs. MAISONNEUVE, HÉRARD, VELPEAU, (since deceased), GUBLER, etc., though I was through the hospitals with many others I need not name, all of whom treated me with the greatest politeness and kindness, and especially Messrs. HÉRARD, VELPEAU, GUBLER, and also M. JACCOUD, Secretary of the International Medical Congress, whom I had not mentioned.

Now it will be seen that these various hospitals compare favorably with the British Hospitals, as to location, size, arrangement, variety of cases, etc. The Lariboisiére is the best ventilated, best constructed, arranged, and conducted hospital I saw in Europe, so far as I was able to judge. In fact, its accommodations are good enough for any one, no matter in what circumstances. And with the great similiarity that there is between the character of disease in France and America, and a like similiarity of treatment, I was left without any reasonable ground for criticism, and will therefore forbear to offer any. I may say, however, that I was struck with one dissimilarity in the *development* of disease. I refer to the frequency of the *primary* deposi-

tion of tubercles in the *right*, instead of the *left* lung, as more frequently occurs with us, as I believe is generally admitted. I spoke of this to GUBLER, of the Beaujon Hospital, who appeared surprised when I told him that in America the left lung is regarded as the more frequent primary seat of tubercular deposit. In his hospital it was evidently the opposite, and I concluded from his remarks that he regarded *that* as the rule in France. In this, however, I may have been mistaken.

In closing this brief sketch of the Parisian hospitals, physicians, and surgeons, I feel bound to say that the treatment I received from them will forever endear to me the noble French people. And I can only hope that we in America may yet learn to feel and exercise to one another and to foreigners, a degree of politeness and kindness, if not hospitality, approximating, at least, that which an American physician receives in the British Islands and France. Our *age*, as a nation, may be some apology. And yet, after making this allowance, I confess, that since my return I have been pained when I have made the comparison.

I am glad to be able to say, however, that

we have many exceptions; and I trust that this may become more general, till our civilization in this respect shall not only equal that of our trans-Atlantic brethren, but that we may become in this respect, as we now really are in many, an example for the whole civilized world. Let us try and see. We are of noble descent, and our liberal government and institutions should improve us, not make us worse.

But I must pass on, in conclusion, to a mere glance at a few of the American hospitals, only referring to those with which I am somewhat acquainted.

AMERICAN HOSPITALS.

It would require a volume to describe, even very generally, the American hospitals. This I will not attempt, only referring to the few with which I have become most acquainted during the past twenty years; that I may be able to draw a comparison between our own and those abroad, etc. I will therefore only mention the Buffalo Hospital, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the Utica Lunatic Asylum, of Utica; the hospitals of Montreal and Quebec; and, finally,

the hospitals of New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia.

Buffalo Hospital.

The hospital of the Sisters of Charity of Buffalo, N. Y., though not very extensive, is well situated, arranged, and conducted. I was there a few years since, when cholera was raging so fearfully, and shall never cease to respect the noble women who bestowed such unwearied care upon the poor sufferers; many of whom were suddenly smitten down, and brought in from the streets on planks in a state of collapse. I became satisfied also that the medical attendance there is good.

Utica Lunatic Asylum.

The lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., is an honor to the noble Empire State, being well situated, arranged, and constructed, for heating, ventilation, and, in fact, everything for which it was designed. It has large accommodations, and from all I have been able to discover, I incline to the opinion that the course of treatment adopted there, and the measure of success, may be regarded as comparing favorably with the great Richmond District Lunatic Asylum of Dublin, under the excel-

lent management of Dr. LALOR, to whom I have already referred. Dr. LALOR informed me that his physical treatment consists mainly in correcting whatever deviation he could discover in the system from the standard of health. And, I believe, the same rational, common-sense course of treatment is generally pursued by Dr. GRAY and others of the Utica Lunatic Asylum.

I may very properly mention, in this connection, *Brigham Hall*, an excellent private asylum for the insane, well situated near Canandaigua, N. Y., founded and ably conducted by my friend, Dr. COOK, formerly of the Utica Lunatic Asylum.

Montreal and Quebec Hospitals.

The hospitals of Montreal and Quebec which I visited a few years since, did not impress me with anything very especially, except the great number of small-pox cases and the very few of tubercular phthisis they contained; the latter circumstance fully satisfying me, and as I think, justifying the belief that the colder region of Canada, with a dry and highly electric atmosphere, is a partial security against tubercular phthisis, and probably

tuberculous diseases in general, to such as may reside there. I should add, however, that these hospitals are very well arranged and conducted, as appeared to me; and the physicians were kind and polite, being British Americans.

New York and Brooklyn Hospitals.

The hospitals of New York and Brooklyn need no comment from me. They are numerous, capacious, well conducted, and generally quite well situated and arranged; and some of them remarkably so. *Bellevue* and others, might pass for excellent hospitals anywhere. And I need not state, what everybody knows, or should know, that the New York and Brooklyn hospitals are conducted by no ordinary men. This is apparent when we find such names as PARKER, DRAPER, WOOD, METCALFE, HAMILTON, THOMAS, FLINT, VAN BUREN, MOTT, SAYRE, and others, too numerous to mention.

Philadelphia Hospitals.

Finally, last but not least, are the hospitals of Philadelphia. The hospitals of this city were among the first with which I became acquainted when a student twenty-five

years ago, and I have occasionally visited them since at different times; nearly all of them during the past few months. And while there are many improvements that might still be made, it is my opinion that the *hospitals of Philadelphia* are as good in every essential particular, as the average of hospitals at home and abroad, if not better.

And I am compelled to say, that while I regard the *Blockley* as an excellent hospital, and the *surgical treatment* in the *Pennsylvania Hospital* as superior to that of any other hospital I have ever seen, the *New Episcopal Hospital*, in the northern part of this city, with its ten acres of ground, and modeled after the *Lariboisière* in Paris, is in my opinion, taking everything into account, the best hospital I have seen in this country, and I think I may say anywhere. Its residents, too, are gentlemen. And though most of the physicians and surgeons connected with the *Philadelphia hospitals* appear to be young men, they are evidently generally efficient; and *Philadelphia* may really be regarded as second to no other city in the ability of its physicians and surgeons, as is apparent when we call to mind its *GROSS*, *WOOD*, *DUNGLISON*,

HODGE, MEIGS, JACKSON, DICKSON, ROGERS, the two SMITHS, STILLÉ, PANCOAST, GERHARD, WALLACE, RAND, BIDDLE, AGNEW, DA COSTA, etc., deservedly renowned everywhere.

CONCLUSION.

Now, in conclusion, I will only add, that as people do not generally get sick in hospitals, it may be thought by some that their situation, surroundings, drainage, ventilation, etc., can be of little account. It should be remembered, however, that the causes of this character that may operate, away from hospitals, to produce sickness, operating in and about them, tend to keep from convalescence those in hospitals thus unfavorably situated.

While, again, the difference in the *character* of disease between Canada and Philadelphia in America, and between Scotland and France in Europe, may, and doubtless does depend very much on the difference of climate; various other influences have important bearings in varying the character of disease in these various countries and localities. It is my opinion, from all I have been able to observe, that the similarity of disease in France and the United States of America

may be owing, in part, to similarity of climate; but very much also to like habits; the American and French people being, as it appears to me, very much alike in their habits of eating, drinking, exercise, etc., the various irregularities too common to us and them, predisposing at least to *gastro-intestinal disease*, including, in my opinion, *enteric fever*; while, on the other hand, the English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish, taking, as I think they do, plainer food with greater regularity, are less predisposed to *gastro-intestinal* diseases, and hence generally get *typhus* instead of *enteric fever*, as we have seen.

The damp and consequently low electrical state of the atmosphere in the British Islands may also aid in producing the typhous tendency there, and in causing the passive or asthenic character of their inflammatory affections. It doubtless also favors the scrofulous or tuberculous tendency as well as development of ophthalmic and cutaneous affections so common there. On the other hand, the comparatively dry, and therefore highly electric state of the atmosphere of Canada in America, may very likely account mainly for the infrequency of tubercular phthisis in

Canada, when compared with the British Islands, France, and the central portions of the United States, as we have seen is the case. While, again, in the *malarious* regions of the south-west of the United States, it is very possible that the frequency of hepatic or biliary affections may lessen in those regions tubercular phthisis, the hepatic affections lessening very likely the pulmonary, on the ground of counter-irritation or attention, as is generally supposed.

Finally, all the various putrid fevers and affections depending upon *animal and contagious miasms*, as cholera, diphtheria, spotted, pernicious, and typhus fevers, etc.; though often communicated by contagion, may be and frequently are produced directly, and also rendered very much more general and malignant by a disregard, by the people, of proper *hygienic rules*, personal and public. And as this is true in relation to most diseases in all parts of the world, and as most, if not all of the *natural causes* of disease, as electrical, climatic, etc., would doubtless cease to be so especially injurious, were the laws of health, including personal and public hygiene, obeyed as they should and might be; not only in relation to

hospitals, but as regards all the habits and customs of individuals and communities constituting cities, states, and nations; we have a right to conclude, that very much of the sickness and consequent suffering of the human family, might be avoided, by a rigid observance of these laws. The laws of personal and public hygiene, then, should be enforced in *towns, cities, nations, and internationally by quarantine*, as *anti-suicidal*, and with as much rigor, as laws for the prevention of any capital crime, tending to destroy human life and health.



A GLANCE AT THE BRITISH ISLANDS,
FRANCE, AND AMERICA,

Ethnological, Climatic, and General, etc.

PART II.

HAVING made a tour through Scotland, England, Wales, Ireland, and France, for *medical* observation, and as a delegate to the International Medical Congress in Paris; and also to attend the British Medical Association in Dublin; visiting the hospitals of Greenock, Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Liverpool, and Dublin; seeing in the aggregate many thousand patients, it is quite natural that my *professional observations* should have occupied, more especially, my earnest attention.

As, however, landing at Glasgow, going to the highlands up Loch Lomond as far as the Falls of Inversneid; and from Glasgow to Ed-

inburgh ; and from thence east, through the "Garden of Scotland," to the North Sea ; and then south to and through the east of England, near four hundred miles, to London, going to Windsor, Sydenham, etc., and from London through the south-west of England, and the north-west of France, by Dieppe, and Rouen, through Normandy to Paris, going to St. Cloud, Versailles, etc., and attending the Great Exposition ; and from Paris through the north-east of France and south-east of England, by Boulogne and Falkestone, back to London, from thence through the west of England to Liverpool ; and from Liverpool through Wales to Holyhead, and by the Irish Sea to Kingston, and thence by rail to Dublin, where I attended the British Medical Association ; and from Dublin, finally, by rail, near two hundred miles, through to the north of Ireland, by Londonderry to Movile, where I took ship for America, I could not do less than make a general observation of the country, towns and people on my way.

It is, then, only my general observations of the *country*, including Scotland, England, Wales, Ireland, and France ; of their *chief towns*, including Glasgow, Edinburgh, London,

Liverpool, Holyhead, Dublin and Paris; and of the *people*, including the Scotch, English, Welsh, Irish and French, that I propose to speak, and in the order in which I have named them; purposely avoiding all minutia of detail; but striving to give such information, *ethnological, climatic, and general*, as may be of interest, and closing with a general glance at America, Americans, etc.

SCOTLAND AND THE SCOTCH.

Scotland, lying between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, nearly north of England and Wales, and to the north-east of Ireland; being some three hundred miles in extent north and south, and from one to two hundred east and west; has many small rivers and bays, being also surrounded by numerous islands, some of which are to the west of the mainland in the Atlantic, while others are in the North Sea, to the north-east, producing a variety of sea coast surpassingly romantic, and grand in the extreme.

The *general face of the country*, though rough in many places, is by no means repulsive, presenting a variety, from the beautiful level fertile region, called the “Garden of

Scotland," to the rugged highlands, covered with heather, their lofty peaks, in some instances, being lost in the clouds, presenting all the grandeur that such lofty mountains, interspersed with beautiful lakes can afford to the human eye; and especially, being associated as they are, with the wild romantic history of more than twenty centuries of the past.

The *highlands* of the west and north-west of the island, are but slightly productive, especially the higher portions, producing little more than the heather, and a variety of grass, which serve as food for the small highland sheep, that sport amidst these luxuries to them, upon their native hills; appearing in the distance, like small white specks on the mountain sides, and knowing well the voice of their shepherd, as he ascends from his neat, but often rude cottage, in the vale beneath. One of those cottages was pointed out to me by a lady, in which, her grandmother lived and died, having never been a mile from the place of her birth. It was near Loch Lomond, and in sight of Ben Lomond's lofty peak, where even a sage philosopher might consistently thus have lived and died, if there is such a place, anywhere.

The south and south-east portions of the country being quite level, have a more productive or fertile soil ; producing wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, and good meadow and pasture ; being a fine agricultural region ; having large herds of cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals. The *farm houses* are generally of stone, with slate roofs. The *fences* are mostly hedge, and the *forests* consist of, or are interspersed with, the beautiful Scotch pine, the tree so much admired as an ornament for yards in our own country ; flourishing in great luxuriance and beauty, in its native soil ; giving even the woods, a bright and lovely appearance, and affording the wild songsters, a temple of rare beauty, in which to sound their notes of praise, to the common Parent of all.

Scotland, then, including all its parts, of high and low lands ; with its romantic "sea-girt shores," is a rich, beautiful, and grandly romantic country, with a great variety of scenery, soil, and productions ; being capable of supporting as it really does, a dense population ; the *variety* of its natural scenery, by far surpassing that of any country with which I am acquainted, considering its limited extent, and its *atmosphere*, though somewhat damp, is

delightful; the unevenness of its surface interrupting or lessening very much the prevalence of heavy winds; and while its summers are cool, its winters are rendered quite mild, by its oceanic surroundings.

Chief Towns.

The principal cities of Scotland that I shall mention, are Glasgow and Edinburgh, as best calculated to illustrate the character of Scotch towns.

Glasgow is situated in the west of Scotland, on the River Clyde, at the point where it becomes navigable; being surrounded by the Campsie and Kilpatrick hills, on the north, north-east and north-west; and occupying an elevation well calculated for the site of a large commercial city.

It is a manufacturing town, having a population of nearly five hundred thousand, 446, 639, in 1867; and being quite ancient, it is somewhat irregularly laid out, especially the older parts. The streets are also, in some places crooked, and rather narrow. The newer portions, however, are fine; the streets and parks presenting an air of grandeur; the houses being constructed of fine stone, with

slate roofs; embracing Blythswood Square, Woodside Place and Crescent, West End Park region, etc.

Glasgow has some ancient structures of great interest, architectural and historical; among which, perhaps, the most prominent, are the Cathedral of the twelfth century, and the University of Glasgow, several hundred years old, about to be removed to the vicinity of West End Park. And besides, it has many modern buildings of great beauty, as the Post Office, Royal Exchange, etc., as well as statuary, parks, bridges, and fountains, of more or less beauty. The city has two Medical Universities, the Royal Infirmary, containing four or five hundred patients, an extensive Eye Infirmary, a Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin; and various other minor institutions, of a kindred character, where the infirm poor are abundantly provided for, all of which are well managed.

The inhabitants of this, which is the largest, and one of the oldest cities of Scotland, are mainly Scotch, with a few Irish, and a sprinkling of other nationalities. Its *climate* is temperate, but on account of the surrounding hills, the atmosphere is rather humid,

and consequently, not very highly electric, predisposing the inhabitants, more or less, to ophthalmia, cutanecus, scrofulous, and tuberculous affections, etc., especially in its most crowded parts, as I noticed. Hence, also, the prevalence of typhus fever here, at times. Glasgow is probably as healthy, however, as most cities of its size, anywhere; *paludal* diseases, being scarcely, if at all, known there.

Edinburgh, situated in the eastern part of Scotland, near the Firth of Forth, on the North Sea, is a romantic old town, having a population of over two hundred thousand, 201,748 in 1866, including Leith. It consists of the old and new portions; the former of which has for its centre Castle Hill, being 383 feet high. The other eminences, consisting of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury's Crags, are in the distance, a little out of the city, and near Holyrood Palace, presenting a most wildly grand and romantic appearance. All these, together with the various monuments, the roughness of the old, and grandeur of the new parts of the city, with its fine brown-stone houses with slate roofs, may be regarded as constituting the "modern Athens," in many respects, as it has been styled.

Aside from the elevations already named, the site, though somewhat broken, is by no means an unpleasant one; consisting of two ridges divided by a ravine, allowing a quiet passage for the North British Railway, at the foot of Castle Hill, between the old and new portions of the town; the Firth of Forth appearing in the distance, to the north-east.

The principal objects of interest in this grand old city of the Scottish kings, are the Barracks on Castle Hill, wherein QUEEN MARY gave birth to JAMES the Sixth, in whom were united the Crowns of Scotland and England; the Palace of Holyrood, from whence the unfortunate Queen was taken, imprisoned, and finally compelled to abdicate in favor of her infant son; JOHN KNOX's House, with a projection in front, from which the great reformer so effectually preached to the passers by, never failing to reprove and exhort to repentance and reform all ranks, the high as well as the low; and the University of Edinburgh, which, springing up in the early history of Scottish civilization, has become, as it were, "the light of the world," in everything pertaining to law, medicine, divinity,

and the arts, with its library of one hundred and thirty-three thousand printed books.

And besides, Edinburgh has a Botanical Garden, with a Palm-House one hundred feet high; the Antiquarian Museum; the National Gallery; the Museum of Science and Art; and the Anatomical Museum of Sir CHARLES BELL; all of which contain a variety of objects in their several departments, of surpassing interest, enough to occupy an active mind for a long time in the examination.

Finally, Edinburgh has the Royal Infirmary, accommodating several hundred patients; CHALMER'S Hospital, of less dimensions; and various others that I need not mention, affording abundant accommodations for the infirm poor of this grand old city. Its position, near the Sea, with comparatively level surroundings for many miles, except the elevations named, may account for the fact that less scrofulous, cutaneous, and ophthalmic affections are found here than in Glasgow, as appeared to me. And though Edinburgh, from its situation, is more or less subject to high winds, and has a slightly humid atmosphere, in common with other British towns; giving disease there a typhous tendency; *paludal* dis-

cases are almost entirely unknown there, as in Glasgow.

But I must pass on from a consideration of the country and its towns, to the inhabitants.

The Scotch People.

Descendants, as they are, of the ancient Celts, or wild men inhabiting the coverts in the forests of the British Islands and the west of Europe, as the very name implies; with a mixture of Roman, Danish, Saxon, and Norman blood, in a limited and variable degree; emerging from a state of semi-barbarism amidst the beauties and “handy work” of nature constituting their native wilds, grand, romantic, and sublime in the extreme; we find, as might be expected, a hardy, noble, virtuous, manly, industrious, God-fearing people in the Scotch. In short, a noble specimen of humanity, for whom the human race may well be thankful.

In fact, it is my opinion, that the Scotch, as a people, have more qualities that it would be a virtue to imitate, than any other; while, on the other hand, they have fewer of the vices. I must be pardoned for speaking thus plainly on this subject, as I am only

uttering convictions that have been forced upon me. Their present state of civilization has been arrived at, however, after the reign, in darkness, as it were, of nearly a hundred kings, from a period long anterior to the Christian era; the people, in passing from a state of semi-barbarism to their present exalted position in the scale of civilization, having passed through, as is customary during such a transition, many scenes of confusion, blood-shed, and carnage, at which even humanity revolts.

In conclusion, then, I would remark, that the superiority of the Scotch character, as a whole, may be, and doubtless is owing to the circumstances already enumerated, together with others, such as advantage of position and climate, the mingling of races, etc., all of which have more to do in forming even the physical, intellectual, and moral character of a people than may generally be supposed.

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.

England, lying between Scotland and the English Channel north and south; and bounded east by the North sea; and on the west by the Atlantic, Irish Sea, and Irish

Channel; being from four to five hundred miles in extent, north and south, and nearly half that distance east and west, is a rich and beautiful country, having numerous small rivers and slight elevations, but not enough to break the general even appearance of the country.

The fertility of the soil, the mildness of the climate, and its level surface, together with its high state of cultivation, conspire to make England one of the richest agricultural countries I have ever seen; and especially, considering the centuries of time it has been under cultivation.

The *climate*, though mild in winter, on account of its oceanic surroundings, is for the same and other reasons, coolish in summer, and somewhat humid, predisposing to scrofulous, tuberculous, and other kindred affections. And while its atmosphere doubtless also predisposes to a typhous tendency in disease; *paludal* affections are scarcely known; the system of drainage having removed the sources for the generation of marsh-miasm, if they ever existed; and though its level surface, as well as its surroundings, may render England more or less subject to high winds; the ex-

tremes of temperature, are not as great as in most countries of its latitude.

Its *productions* are wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, hops, roots, etc., besides furnishing excellent meadow, and the finest pasture I have ever seen, thus supporting a dense population, and supplying food for an immense herd of very fine sheep, cattle, and other domestic animals. In fact, the vast number of sheep is really astonishing, especially along the eastern portion of the island, bordering on the North Sea.

The fields are beautifully surrounded and divided by *hedge*, which, being generally kept in a fine condition, gives the whole face of the country a very pleasant appearance; in some places, as about London, appearing not unlike a beautiful and extended garden, being covered, in the season for them, with fruit and vegetables in abundance.

If we except the mountains of Wales, however, England has not that *variety* of surface and scenery, which is calculated to inspire the beholder with awe, as does the varied scenery of Scotland, with its hills, vales, mountains, lakes, etc. In fact, nature appears to have formed this pleasant country, with a view to

awaken in the beholder, admiration, not awe—to cause the mind to run out in gratitude to the Creator, for its vast richness; rather than to excite those stronger emotions, leading to daring deeds, so naturally aroused by more wild romantic scenery. And, it really appears to me, that the mind that can contemplate this beautiful country, without having awakened feelings of high admiration, and also gratitude to the Creator, must be defective, morally, if not intellectually.

Chief Towns.

England has a large number of towns or cities, the most important of which are London and Liverpool; the former in the south-eastern, and the latter in the north-western part, both of which may admit of a brief description, as we pass along, as better illustrating the peculiarities of English towns than any others.

London, situated on the river Thames, about sixty miles from the North Sea, is one of the oldest cities of England, having been a considerable town of the ancient Britons, long before the Roman invasion; and for several centuries before the Christian era. Com-

mencing thus early, it has been the scene of many conflicts, during the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Danish and Norman invasions and conquests, having been marred but not destroyed, amidst the clash of arms and the wreck of empires.

Thus increasing steadily, during more than twenty centuries ; it has now an area of near one hundred square miles, and a population of about three millions of inhabitants. And, notwithstanding its damp and smoky atmosphere, and exterior, generally, London has a mine of wealth ; many magnificent public and private buildings, and fine parks, churches, monuments, bridges, hospitals, etc., calculated to interest the thoughtful, and to inculcate an appreciation of whatever is of substantial utility, in science, arts, religion, etc.

The *site* of London is quite level, occupying both sides of the Thames. And the chief objects of interest are, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace, the Tower of London, Westminster Chapel and Abbey, and the various bridges, hospitals, museums, etc., too numerous to mention. The Hunter Museum is the largest by far, that I have ever seen, and I believe it is the largest in the world.

The city, being divided by the River Thames, has the appearance of a mighty village. In fact, it has really been formed by the connecting of numerous small towns gradually extending till they have met; the dwellings, being many of them small, contrasting strangely with the magnificent buildings and structures already referred to, as well as others too numerous to mention.

Finally, London is a great commercial city, its docks extending several miles along the Thames, the peaceful bosom of which bears the mighty ships of every sea and navigable river in the whole habitable globe. And, though the atmosphere of London is damp, retaining much of the smoke, which, hanging over the city, often gives it a dark and gloomy appearance; and also predisposes its inhabitants to the diseases common to the British Islands, already referred to; I was astonished at the apparent degree of health enjoyed by its people. They take, however, good, plain, substantial, nourishing food, and generally with regularity; as beef, mutton, bread, eggs, milk, etc.; all tending to counteract the depressing effect of a humid smoky atmosphere, saturated, more or less, of course, with *animal*

miasms, the *paludal* having scarcely an existence there.

The *suburban towns* and objects of interest about London are very numerous; among which are, the Crystal Palace, near Sydenham, about seven miles south of the city, constructed at a cost of one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling, containing much to interest, with its gardens, parks, fountains, etc. Down the Thames are, Greenwich, with its Hospital, Park of two hundred acres, and Royal Observatory, founded by GEORGE III. for the promotion of astronomical science; Woolwich, etc. Up the river, again, are Kew, with its Botanic Garden and Palm-House, sixty feet high; Richmond, nine miles up, with its beautiful terraced hills; Hampton, thirteen miles, with its fine *Green*, and graced by Hampton Court Palace, situated in a garden near the Thames; and, finally, Windsor, twenty-two miles above the city, having a fine elevation, upon which stand Windsor Palace and Castle, from the *tower* of which may be seen St. George's Chapel, where Her Majesty, the Queen, attends service when there, and also a small church eleven hundred years old, the Royal Walk, three miles

long, at the end of which stands the statue of GEORGE III., the Royal Park, where repose the remains of PRINCE ALBERT, the site of the oak where KING JOHN signed the Magna Charta, Admiral PENN'S old residence, the site of ANNE PAGE'S house, and other places referred to in SHAKESPEARE'S "Merry Wives of Windsor," as the site of Herne's Oak, of Falstaff notoriety, and the place near by in the Thames, where that dignitary is represented as having got his unceremonious *bath*, all so graphically set forth by the great poet; all places and objects well repaying an attentive observation, on account of their intrinsic beauty as well as historic interest.

All the above towns and situations, except one or two down the Thames, are clean, airy, and delightful, and well calculated to promote health, as well as to enliven the intellectual and improve the moral powers of the inhabitants and beholder. But I must leave this mighty old city and its surroundings, and pass on to a consideration of Liverpool, which is situated on the Irish Sea, in the northwest part of England, as is well known.

Liverpool is a great commercial town, having a rapidly increasing population of near

two hundred thousand; its *Docks* being on a large scale and very fine. This city is on an eminence, and admirably calculated, from all its surroundings, for a great commercial town. It has many fine buildings, and may yet become a mighty city, somewhat American in its character, as it really is already, on account, in part, of the immense amount of American shipping and number of American seaman constantly there.

Liverpool has an Infirmary, accommodating several hundred patients, and its poor are as well cared for, probably, as in most other cities of its size, if we except perhaps London, with its hospital accommodations for many thousand patients, admirably arranged and conducted. The somewhat elevated site of Liverpool, together with its position by the sea, making it more or less liable to winds, may account for its less foggy and smoky atmosphere than that of London. Its atmosphere, however, is more or less *humid*, which, together with the *animal-miasm* necessarily generated to some extent in a crowded commercial town, may account for the fact, which was quite apparent to me, that Liverpool is more predisposed to low putrid disease than

London. *Paludal* diseases are not, I think, endemic there to any considerable extent; if they even prevail at all, except imported cases.

But I must leave the consideration of England with its chief towns, and pass on to notice its inhabitants.

The English People.

The English are evidently descendants of the same original Celtic stock as the Scotch; but much more modified by the mingling of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman blood than they; with less of the Danish or Scandinavian; the country having been invaded, and either partially or entirely subdued, in turn, by the Romans, Germans or Saxons, the Danes or Norwegians, and finally by the Normans of France; mingling more extensively, however, with the ancient Celtic stock, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman blood, than others, as would appear.

The English people, then, thus originating and modified, have emerged from a state of semi-barbarism, during the past twenty centuries, under circumstances of a varied character, their rich fertile country having been

the object for invasion by the surrounding nations, or people, more civilized, in some instances, than themselves; thus directly causing their customs, manners, and even religion, to be greatly modified, in some instances, and especially their language.

The Anglo-Saxons, then, thus springing up in the English character, inhabiting a delightful, rich, and fertile region, have emerged from a state of semi-barbarism to their present condition of civilization, influenced by less romantic, but perhaps a greater number of extrinsic circumstances, than those that surrounded and influenced the Scotch. These circumstances, together with the greater mingling of the Roman, Saxon and Norman blood, with perhaps less of the Danish or Scandinavian than the Scotch, together with the difference of position, climate, etc., must account for the difference between the English and Scotch of the present day.

The English people, thus favorably situated, and quite powerful, when compared with the Scotch and Irish, may possibly have a more lofty disposition; in some instances, perhaps, tending to excess. And this is just what might be expected to remain with any

people, in their transition from semi-barbarism to civilization, under such circumstances; and, especially, as civilization is the work of circumstances. And if the English do retain an undue degree of a lofty spirit, it is because that element of their earlier civilization has not been thoroughly eradicated by the circumstances with which they have been surrounded. The former system of education, too, in England, together with the law of primogeniture, confining the wealth and education, more especially to the few, to the neglect of the masses, may have hindered, in some degree, its eradication.

With this slight defect, if it may be regarded as such, in English civilization, for which, as we have seen, they are in nowise responsible, the English are a noble, generous, kind, benevolent, sober, thinking, and decidedly intellectual people; doing much for the elevation of humanity, and the spread of Christianity throughout the world; speaking a *language*, that, when properly modified, enriched, and refined, may yet become the language of the whole civilized world, on account, in part, of their extensive commercial relations, together with that of their descendants

of this vast Continent, embracing the inhabitants of the British possessions in America, and of the United States.

It is probable that the noble characteristics of the English; physical, intellectual, and moral; may have been owing, in a very great degree, to the mingling of blood in their constitutions, as well as to the modification of their manners, customs, religion, etc., growing out of this mingling of the different nationalities out of which they have grown; to which may also be added their favorable position for commercial, and other relations.

But I must proceed to a consideration, as we pass, of the Western portion of this Island and its inhabitants.

WALES AND THE WELSH.

Wales, occupying a small extent of country, to the West of England, bordering on the Irish sea and Channel, is a mountainous region, being less than two hundred miles in extent north and south, and scarcely half that distance east and west. While some parts of Wales are mountainous, along its northern border, upon the Irish Sea, the surface of the country is only somewhat broken and hilly,

presenting a very romantic appearance; and, in some places, it is quite level.

Taken as a whole, then, Wales is a fertile region of country, having a fine variety of surface and scenery, and producing wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, and fine meadow and pasture; sustaining fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals. In fact, the general appearance of the country is inviting to the beholder, rather than repulsive, and well calculated to produce contentment, as well as to draw out the mind in admiration, for the "handy-work of nature," by which the beholder is surrounded, leading the mind gently and adoringly, "through nature up to nature's God."

Such, then, is Wales, with its hills, valleys, mountains, bays and rivers; evidently moulded by the hand of the Creator, to lead its inhabitants to noble deeds of daring; or to the quiet pursuits of civilized life, as circumstances might require. Its atmosphere, though slightly humid, is less so, and more bracing than in other and more level portions of the island, inhabited by their more numerous neighbors, the English. And, though situated along the Irish Sea and Channel, its broken

surface, must render it less liable to heavy and trying winds.

Chief Towns.

The towns of Wales are not numerous or very large; I will only speak of one, Holyhead, and that very inconsiderable.

Holyhead, in the north-west of Wales, on the Irish Sea, is a small town of some little business, being the terminus of a rail-road, as well as the port to and from which steamers pass for Kingston and Dublin, etc. It is very much exposed to the sea breeze, rendering it, as would appear, a very healthy situation. It is a place of some little importance, and may yet become quite a town, should circumstances favor it.

But leaving Wales and its towns, let us pass on to consider its inhabitants. —

The Welsh People.

In the Welsh, we have an illustration of the ancient Britons, of the pure Celtic stock; unmixed, to any considerable extent, with other races of men.

And, here it is that we find an illustration of the pure Celtic people, emerging from a state of semi-barbarism, mainly by their

own exertions; influenced more or less, by other races of men, it is true; but mainly, by the scenery of their native hills and vales, and other intrinsic circumstances; all tending to make a quiet, peaceable, virtuous, God-fearing people; zealous for the right, civil, political, and religious; and ready for any reform calculated to improve their own condition, or that of their fellow-creatures, over whom their limited influence may chance to be exerted.

Thus we have, in the Welsh, speaking their own Celtic tongue, in the main unchanged, except in the towns, occupying their own native hills, which have echoed to their voices for more than twenty centuries, an example of noble self-civilization, retaining very little of the darkness of the past. And if there may be still found, to some extent, an apparent unwarrantable *pride of country*, growing out of the fact that they have withstood, as it were, every external influence that has been brought to bear against them, for near two thousand years, reaching back to their first seeking this safe retreat in wild clans, either from the east of the island, or from the adjoining continent; circumstances well calculated to produce this feeling; they

are, on this, and in fact every other account, entirely excusable. In fact, well may humanity and modern civilization rejoice over this grand achievement of such a race of men; and well may the English, Scotch, and Irish, their neighbors, imitate their quiet virtues.

It is probable that the superiority of the atmosphere of Wales, over that of England in general, may be allowed as an offset to the mingling of blood, etc., in the case of the English. And, so far as their civilization is concerned, it is very likely that the *romantic scenery* of their native hills, may have given them sufficient advantages, to make up for the superior relations of their neighbors, the English. It is evident, at least, that whatever difference there may be between the English and Welsh, whichever may be considered in the advance, must be owing to the various circumstances I have mentioned, as they were originally the same, as is well-known.

But I must pass on to a consideration of the "Emerald Isle," and its inhabitants. •

IRELAND AND THE IRISH. .

Ireland, an island scarcely more than three-hundred miles in extent north and south, and

little more than half that distance east and west, lies to the west of England, and the south-west of Scotland, being bounded on the north, west, and south by the Atlantic, and on the east by the Irish Sea and Channel, making it the most western of the British islands.

The northern part of the island is mountainous; the central, hilly; and the southern quite level, thus giving a variety of surface and scenery. It is enlivened by numerous rivers, lakes, caverns, etc. One of the most interesting of its natural curiosities, is the Giants Causeway, at the north of the island, presenting a very grand and romantic appearance from the ocean, as I witnessed in passing by; it having furnished the occasion for the legend of the Irish and Scotch giants, made, by the fable, inhabitants of these romantic wilds.

Taken as a whole, Ireland is rather a rough appearing country, though many parts of the island are very beautiful. In fact, for *variety* of scenery, it is scarcely excelled by Wales or Scotland; and for *beauty*, in some parts, it is by no means inferior to England. The *soil*, though tolerably productive, is by no means as productive, or in as high a state of cultivation as that of England. It produces, how-

ever, flax, wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, and various kinds of roots, besides tolerable pastures and meadows, though inferior to those of England. It sustains, however, cattle, sheep, horses, donkeys, and other domestic animals, in tolerable abundance. It is generally fenceed with *hedges*; and the dwellings, as in England, are usually of brick or stone, with either tile or slate roofs; in some parts, however, presenting, by no means, a very inviting appearance.

The atmosphere of Ireland is more or less damp, like that of England and Scotland, giving a *bright green* appearance to the grain, grass, and foliage in general; and hence it has been very properly called the "Emerald Isle." The humidity of the atmosphere of Ireland, doubtless predisposes the inhabitants, as in the other British islands, to scrofulous, tuberculous, and other kindred affections; and, this influence, together with the less substantial character of the food, in some localities, as well as the confined and damp dwellings, in some of the rural districts, may very likely predispose to typhus and other putrid fevers and diseases; *animal-miasms* being added to the climatic predispositions, as in many parts

of England and Scotland, as we have seen. *Paludal* diseases, however, are scarcely known, unless imported.

Chief Towns.

Ireland has several important towns, as Dublin, Belfast, Cork, etc. I will only notice Dublin, however, as the most important.

Dublin, the principal city of Ireland, is in the eastern part of the Island, on the navigable river Liffey, near the Irish Sea, occupying a slight elevation, and being, in the main, a beautiful, clean, well-built town. It is constructed mainly of brick. Some of the public, and even private buildings, however, are of very fine stone; one of the most interestingly magnificent of which is *Trinity College*.

The city is well laid out, and cleanly, being situated on both sides of the river. And, while its *general* appearance is decidedly inviting, it has many structures and objects of *special* interest, as, the Royal Irish Academy; the Museum of Irish Industry; the Royal Zoölogical Gardens; the Botanic Gardens; the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons; the National Gallery; St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Exhibition Palace; the Castle

of Dublin; the Bank of Ireland; the General Post Office; City Hall; the various Hospitals and Schools; and finally, the Gardens, Parks, Bridges, Fountains, etc., too numerous to mention.

Dublin has a *population* of near three hundred thousand inhabitants; descendants of the Irish, Scotch, English, and Welsh; constituting the best looking and most polite, and perhaps correct people of any, inhabiting so large a city, on the globe; and speaking the English language the most correctly of any people I have ever met anywhere. Such, at least, is my impression of the Irish of Dublin, with whom I became more or less acquainted. I attribute very much of this superiority of the inhabitants of Dublin to the mixture of the English, Scotch, and Welsh blood and characters, with the noble Irish, very much as in the American character, as we shall see.

Let us pass on, then, to consider the inhabitants of Ireland.

The Irish People.

The first settlers of Ireland were probably Carthaginians, from Carthage; who came at a very early period; their language having

been derived from the Phœnicians, to whom the Celts were probably indebted for theirs. At a later period came the Iberi from Spain, with their Celtic dialect, and mingling their blood and language with the first Carthaginian settlers, it constituted a people and language, though similar to, not identical with the ancient Britons and their language. Hence this distinction of the early Irish character and language; subsequently modified, in a greater or less degree, by the Roman and Danish or Scandinavian blood; and to a very limited extent, perhaps, the Saxon and Norman; influencing or modifying more or less, of course, their language, as well as their physical, intellectual, and moral characteristics.

Thus, then, were the original Irish character and language formed and modified. At the present time, however, we find, in the large Irish towns, as in Dublin, a mixture, as we have seen, of the modern English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish; constituting a *local* character, more nearly like the American, made up of the same elements, perhaps, than any other, as might be expected. In the north of Ireland, many Scotch people are found, having emigrated thither from contiguous parts of their native island.

The Irish people, then, being partly of Celtic origin, but modified by these various heterogeneous elements, and so many external and varied, as well as intrinsic circumstances, present quite a *variety* of characteristics, ranging from some that may be regarded, perhaps, as more or less objectionable, to the most elevated in the scale of modern civilization.

The *scenery* and *circumstances* by which the Irish have been surrounded during their transition from semi-barbarism to their present state of civilization, during the past twenty centuries, have been of a character calculated to make just that kind of self-relying independent, stubborn, intellectual, and noble people, with such varied characteristics. And, taking the more mixed Irish, as we find them in Dublin, they surpass in beauty and comeliness of person, and especially the female portion, by far their neighbors, the English, Scotch, and Welsh.

And it is very questionable, whether Dublin may not stand first, among the cities of the British Islands, in science, literature, arts, and, in fact, in everything pertaining to modern civilization, in its most refined sense. At

least, it can only be second to Edinburgh, if to any of the British towns.

While, then, the *atmosphere* of all the British Islands is more or less humid, Ireland, Wales, and the North of Scotland, are the portions in which it is the least so; England and the South of Scotland being most damp. Now, in these latter portions, the productions are the most abundant and substantial. And while the atmosphere of these parts may predispose more strongly to scrofulous, tuberculous, and kindred affections, the superiority and abundance of food very likely nearly make up for the greater humidity of the atmosphere. And as, further, the superiority of drainage, ventilation, clothing, etc., in the richer and damper portions, may serve to hinder the generation of as great an amount of *animal-miasms* as in the higher and poorer regions; it is probable that the predisposition to the diseases common to the British Islands, including scrofulous, tuberculous, and other kindred affections, as well as typhus, and other putrid fevers, may be more equally distributed than might, at first thought, appear. There are, however, certain *local* causes operating to make endemic, in some places, ophthal-

mic, cutaneous, and other diseases, as we have seen.

Such, then, are the British Islands; a mere speck, as it were, on the earth's surface; but which, emerging from a state of heathenish darkness, as their inhabitants have during the past twenty centuries, have worked out the great problem, that mankind yet retain enough of the "likeness of the Creator," to enable them, with the aid of His Works, Word, and the kindly influence of His Spirit, to pass from a state of semi-barbarism to a lofty and enlightened condition of modern civilization and refinement.

And, if there may be found still to adhere, now and then, slight relics of this semi-barbarism, to greater or less portions of the inhabitants of the British Islands, it has doubtless been owing to circumstances quite beyond their control; and which must yet surely be eradicated by the various circumstances attending the full blaze of modern civilization. And then may we hope that the Anglo-Saxon race, transplanted, as they have been, to this vast continent; and as they have been, and may yet be, to other parts of the world; may have a benign influence in correcting the de-

fects of fallen humanity, and in the elevation of the scale of physical, intellectual, and moral excellence everywhere.

While, then, all these varied circumstances have been thus operating in the British Islands for the past twenty centuries, working out such a mighty physical, intellectual, and moral change; who will dare deny that all has been brought about and *directed* in accordance with the eternal purpose of Him who created all things, and by whom "they were and are sustained."

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH.

Passing from the British Islands south, over the English Channel, we come to France, extending to the Atlantic on the west; the Mediterranean on the south, and the German States, Switzerland, etc., on the east; embracing a vast area of country, more or less diversified with hills and vales, mountains and lowlands, with a rich productive soil, and a great variety of the most beautiful and romantic scenery.

France is a great country, with vast resources, having a variety of productions, in great abundance; among the most prominent

of which are wheat, rye, oats, barley, the sugar-beat, grass, the vine, and various delicious fruits; including the apple, peach, pear, apricot, nectarine, plum, cherry, etc.

In fact, France to me presents a most attractive appearance in all its bearings. It has a mild and delightful climate, a fertile soil, abundant productions, beautiful rivers, an extensive sea-coast; and, in short, almost everything desirable for the habitation and comfort of man. The farm-houses are generally of brick or stone, with slate roofs, being surrounded by fine flower, kitchen and fruit gardens, presenting the appearance of comfort and refinement.

The surface of the country is generally unincumbered by *fences*, except now and then a hedge, giving an extended view of unbroken fields, of the various kinds of grain, the vine, etc., appearing upon the plains and slightly rolling grounds, peculiarly rich, and grand in the extreme. Cattle and sheep, however, appeared to me not very abundant, and what I did see, were inferior to those of England and Scotland.

The *scenery* of France, then, is not of the wild romantic character belonging to Wales,

Ireland, and Scotland, on the one hand; nor of the placid sentimental kind like that of England, on the other; being a medium, as it were, between the two; affording much to excite wonder, but perhaps more to foster a love of the beautiful and sublime.

The *atmosphere* of France is soft and balmy, like the American, but not humid as in the British Islands; and though the climate is somewhat variable, as in America, it is not subject to very great extremes of heat and cold, making France, with the exception of more or less *paludal emanations*, but slightly predisposed to any particular form or type of disease, the French, like the Americans, being left, mainly, to produce their own diseases, by various irregularities and imprudences, which is also true, to a great extent in the British Islands, as in fact, almost everywhere; as most, if not all the *natural* predisposing, and even exciting causes of disease, everywhere, might and probably would be comparatively harmless, if human health could be fortified by the effects of a proper observance of the *laws* of health, including all the principles of personal and public *hygiene*, as they should be, if not voluntarily, in our large towns, by compulsory

enactments. It is my opinion, however, that France is far in advance, of any country with which I am acquainted, in its provisions for the enforcement of *public hygiene*. And I am compelled to say, that I regard its towns and inhabitants as cleanly as any I have ever seen. The natural productions of France are very abundant, however, as in America, causing, as with us, a strong tendency to irregularities and various excesses.

Chief Towns.

France has many large towns, by far the most important of which is Paris, which as improved by NAPOLEON III, Emperor of the French, is now probably the finest city in the world.

Paris is situated on the river Seine, which divides it, as the Thames does London; the ground on which it stands being slightly rolling, but rising in the north into an elevation, *Montmartre*, *Mount Valerian*, also, appearing in the distance to the north-west, being a little out of the city.

Thus situated, then, in the north of France, or north of its centre, surrounded by a country of variegated surface, and of uncommon

loveliness, Paris is well calculated to inspire its inhabitants and the transient observer, with a love of the beautiful and sublime.

Paris is an *ancient* city, having endured the shocks of more than twenty centuries, receiving, now and then, a severe check, but yet has endured them all; having now, over two millions of inhabitants; in 1866, 2,150,916, mostly French, but with a sprinkling of almost every other nationality.

The city is built of brick, and a very fine lightish or nearly white sand-stone, as I should judge, from its polish, the roofs being of very fine slate. Its *streets* are kept exquisitely clean, being paved with a compound, which, being spread over the stones, hardens, and makes a surface superior to anything I have ever seen for a street, on every account. I suspect that the sulphate of lime enters largely into its composition, from what I saw of it, in its soft and hardened state. The streets are generally straight, and some of them very wide, giving a grand, general appearance to Paris, taken in connection with its parks, gardens, statuary, fountains, etc.

The objects of *special interest*, in and about Paris, are the Cathedral Notre Dame, an an-

cient chapel, occupying the site of a still more ancient temple of Jupiter, and containing many sacred relics, among which is a part of the *crown of thorns*, said to have been worn by our Saviour at the crucifixion, a piece of the cross, one of the *nails*, etc.; the beautiful Madaline, a chapel of later date; the palace of the Tuilleries, the winter residences of the Emperor; Montmartre, the elevation in the north part of the city, with its *Tower*, overlooking the whole surrounding country; the Champs Elysees, or great park, with the garden of the Tuilleries, its statuary, fountains, etc.; the Triumphal Arch in the city wall, up towards avenue Neuilly; the Palace of Justice; St. Chappelle; the Palais Royal, the present residence of Prince NAPOLEON; the palace, park, etc., at St. Cloud, six miles down the Seine, to the west, the summer residence of the Emperor; and, finally, the palace of LOUIS XIV., at Versailles, further down the Seine, to the west of the city, with its paintings, fountains, parks, statuary, etc., of surpassing grandeur. And, besides, there are the bridges, gardens, hospitals, etc., too numerous to mention; the hospitals accommodating many thousand patients, the Lariboisiere being, by far, the finest I have ever seen,

if I except, perhaps, the new Episcopal hospital of Philadelphia.

Paris, then, is a *clean* city, not especially predisposing its inhabitants to any particular forms of disease; and being situated in the midst of one of the loveliest countries I have ever seen; nestling, as it were, with gardens, interspersed with fountains, etc., and enlivened by the vast concourse of residents and transient visitors, may, perhaps, come as near illustrating the various refinements of modern civilization as any city on the globe. And though it doubtless has its dark side, with many vices, like all other cities, nearly everything that meets the eye of the resident or transient visitor is calculated to enliven and cheer, if not to refine, the intellectual and moral powers.

But I must hasten on in conclusion to consider the inhabitants of France.

The French People.

Descendants, as the French doubtless are, of the same original stock, as the ancient Greeks and Romans; who, pushing their emigrations into the wilds of the West of Europe, many centuries before the Christian era, they

evidently constituted a branch of the ancient Celtic family; a people whose very name implies, as we have seen, that they dwelt in a covert in the forest; thus making them originally very nearly connected with the inhabitants of the British Islands, some of whom doubtless emigrated from the North of France and Spain; and, also, a few from ancient Carthage. However this may be, the ancient inhabitants of France have emerged from their original semi-barbarous state, under circumstances calculated to make just such a refined, polite, intelligent, good-looking, generous, and noble people, they now are.

It should be remembered, however, that the original French character has been modified and doubtless somewhat improved by the mingling of the blood, as well as the customs, habits, etc., of other surrounding nations or people, from the Roman invasion down to the present time.

All these circumstances, then, together with the influence of climate, soil, productions, and beauties of their native France, have conspired to aid these original semi-barbarians to emerge, during the past twenty centuries, from the darkness of the past into a state of the most

refined civilization. And these circumstances have doubtless all conspired to make the polished peculiarity of their language, as well as the great *personal beauty* for which the French, and especially the females, are so justly noted.

It is probable that the difference between the Normans in the North of France, and the inhabitants south, along the Mediteranean, may be owing in part to the difference of climate; but more especially to the mingling of blood in the case of the Normans with the Danes or others, who early, as is quite probable, invaded the North of France; from whom came also the Normans, that in turn invaded England, modifying so much the Anglo Saxon character of its inhabitants, their language, etc., as we have already seen.

In the noble French people, then, we have combined those superior traits of character which constitute the very highest scale of modern civilization; with very much to admire, and but little to be detested. If, however, there is anything still adhering to the French character that may be regarded as belonging to an earlier period of their development, it may possibly be a slight inclination

to gayety, which their surroundings might well excuse, as being beyond their control in the past, but which will doubtless in due time become thoroughly eradicated in the bright blaze of dawning modern civilization.

Sovereigns of France and Great Britain.

NAPOLEON III., Emperor of the French, having learned the stern realities of life in his earlier days, has been thus fitted for, and is evidently doing much, with the co operation of the Empress, a lady of rare attainments, to elevate France in the scale of civilization and refinement. While Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA of England, with the care of a numerous family, and smitten by the loss of her late husband, Prince ALBERT, of noble memory, whom she mourns as none but woman of her greatness and goodness can, is now doubtless setting an example for her subjects, and in fact for the world, worthy of being imitated.

Both sovereigns appear to have been endowed, raised up, and admirably fitted for the responsible positions they occupy; the various circumstances surrounding and attending the history of each, having apparently tended to the very desirable result. Such at least is

the result of my observations, and somewhat mature reflections in relation to the sovereigns of France and England.

I must pass on, however, to a general glance at America and Americans; closing with a few reflections on the influence of the English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and French, thus having emerged from the darkness of the past, on this vast continent of America, scarcely four hundred years known to Europeans.

AMERICA AND AMERICANS.

America, several thousand miles in extent East and West, lying between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and, including North, Central, and South America, being many thousand miles in extent North and South; extending nearly from pole to pole; has every variety of climate, from the cold, dry, bracing atmosphere of the British Possessions and Northern portions of the United States at the North, to the soft and balmy of the tropical regions of Central America; South America partaking of the same variety of climate, in a reverse order, from South to North, modified of course by various local influences.

Except the ridge of mountains, called the

Rocky, extending along the western part of North, and the *Andes* of South America; nearly this whole extent of country, including North, Central, and South America, is rich and fertile; abounding in lakes, rivers, prairies, rolling ground, hills, and vales; embracing an endless variety of grand, beautiful, and romantic scenery; and producing wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, peas, beans, roots, sugar-cane, rice, cotton, coffee, etc., also that curse to the soil and people, tobacco; as well as the fruits; as apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, nectarines, the vine, and various tropical fruits in great abundance. It is hardly necessary to add, that with such a variety of climate, soil, and productions, almost every variety and species of useful domestic animals are found in abundance.

Chief Towns.

I will only say, in relation to the chief towns in America, that while immense inland cities are found in almost every direction and section of the country, they are perhaps more numerous along and near the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, all comparing favorably with the older cities of the British Islands and France.

New York and *Philadelphia*, scarcely ninety miles apart, approximate, and will doubtless very soon reach a million of inhabitants each. And while *Philadelphia* is very pleasantly situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill, with scarcely no natural predisposing causes of disease to annoy its inhabitants, *New York*, scarcely less favorably located in this respect, is, on all accounts, one of the finest commercial cities in the world. With the enforcement of proper hygienic and sanitary regulations, including quarantine, *New York* and *Philadelphia*, as well as most of the American cities, might become the most healthy in the world.

The American People.

While the American character is young as yet, being scarcely four hundred years old, it has originated in a greater mingling of noble blood, and of varied national characteristics than any other since the creation of Adam, constituting a noble, generous, intelligent, industrious, progressive people.

No sooner had the Anglo-Saxon and French people reached a condition in which they might be regarded as able to colonize the *new world*, than the discovery of America by COLUMBUS,

a Spaniard of the same original Celtic stock, opened the way; South and Central America having been settled mainly by his own people, the Spaniards; while North America was colonized mostly by the Anglo-Saxons and French; Canada, Louisiana, and many parts of the United States, having been originally settled by the French; while the English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, etc., were the principal settlers of the United States of America; giving the English language the ascendancy; and by conquest and purchase, finally making the Anglo-Saxon race the rulers of nearly all of North America.

American Governments and Civilization.

Americans of Spanish descent hold most of Central and South America; *Canada* still adhering to the British crown; the *United States* constituting an independent federal republic; while *Mexico*, *Central* and *South America*, except the Empire of Brazil, are under various republican forms of government.*

In a country, then, like America, of such vast dimensions, extending from ocean to ocean, and from sea to sea; having such a

* Greenland belongs to Denmark.

variety of scenery, climate, soil, and productions, well might Eastern civilization take root, spring forth, and flourish with great luxuriance; and especially so, as the still greater mingling of blood, as well as of the manners, customs, etc., of these different nationalities and races of men from the old world, must necessarily, as we have seen in Europe, form in the American people a new national character, improved physically, intellectually, and morally; requiring, however, the politeness, stability, and refinements of more mature age for its perfection.

CONCLUSION.

Thus, then, has the combined civilization that we have been tracing in the British Islands and France during the past twenty centuries, been transplanted, with our ancestors, from its original soil to this vast continent of America, being shorn of many of its defects by circumstances that have been transpiring, forming a *new national character*, in which should be retained the excellencies of the trans-Atlantic parent; which, being nurtured and perfected by the influence of general intelligence and republican institutions,

with civil and religious liberty, may be the dawning of a *new era* in the world's history, in which justice, equity, mercy, and all the noble attributes of primitive civilization or excellence shall be revived, ultimately leading on to a recognition of the universal brotherhood of man, causing the beauties of Eden to again grace the world, as mankind shall approximate their primitive state of physical, intellectual, and moral excellence. And as very much of our physical, as well as intellectual and moral imperfection, is self-inflicted, as we have seen ; resulting from the various deviations from the laws of our being, physical, intellectual, and moral ; it only remains for us, as individuals and nations, to improve in the future from the experience of the past, as well as by all the surrounding transpiring circumstances ; following intently and admiringly the teachings of the *Works* and *Word* of GOD, as well as heeding the kindly influence of *His Spirit*, to thus complete that which has been so nobly begun in the British Islands, France, and America, and, in fact, the whole civilized world, where the dawning light of modern Christian civilization is beginning to display its benign and imperishable splendors.

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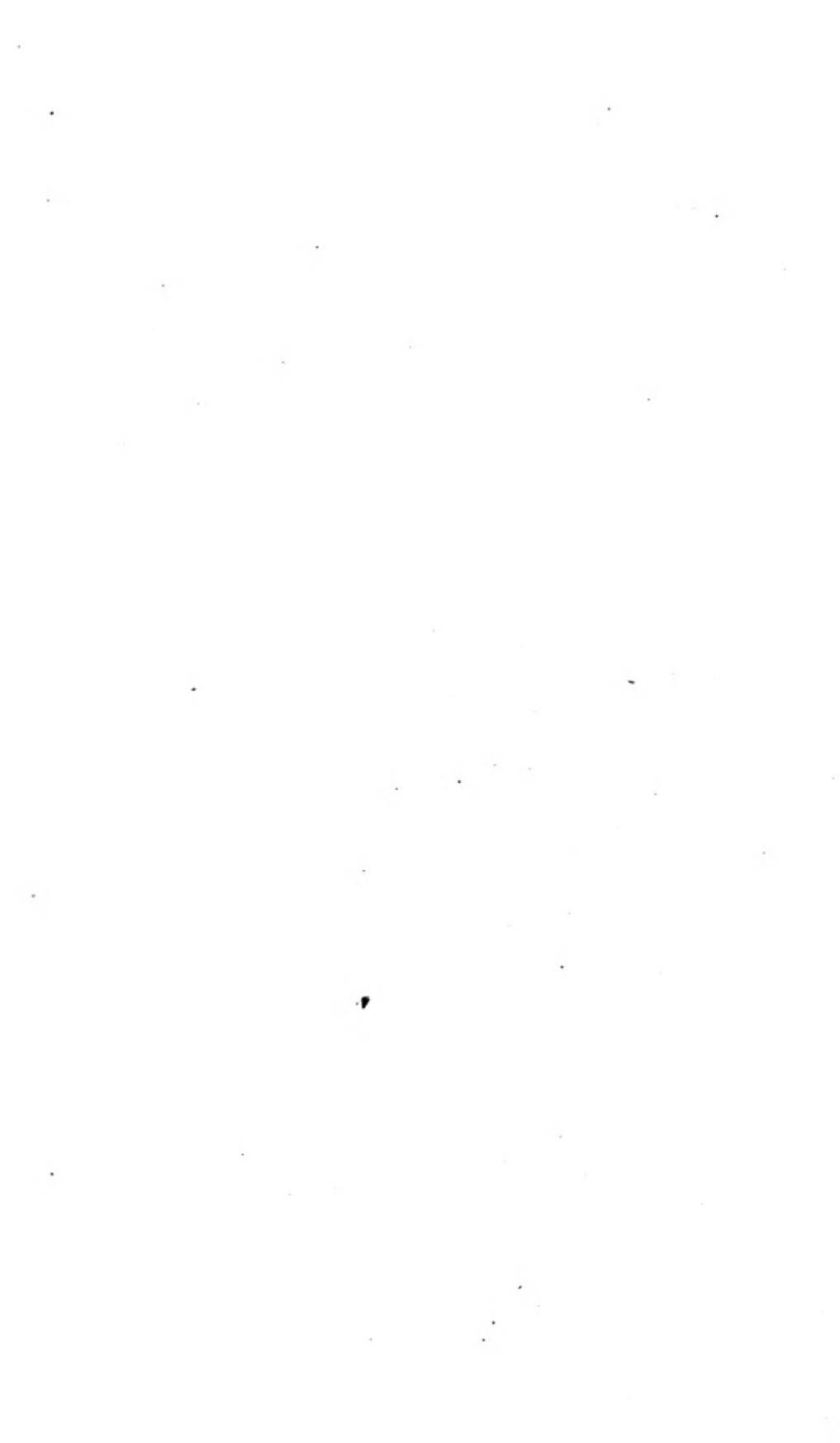
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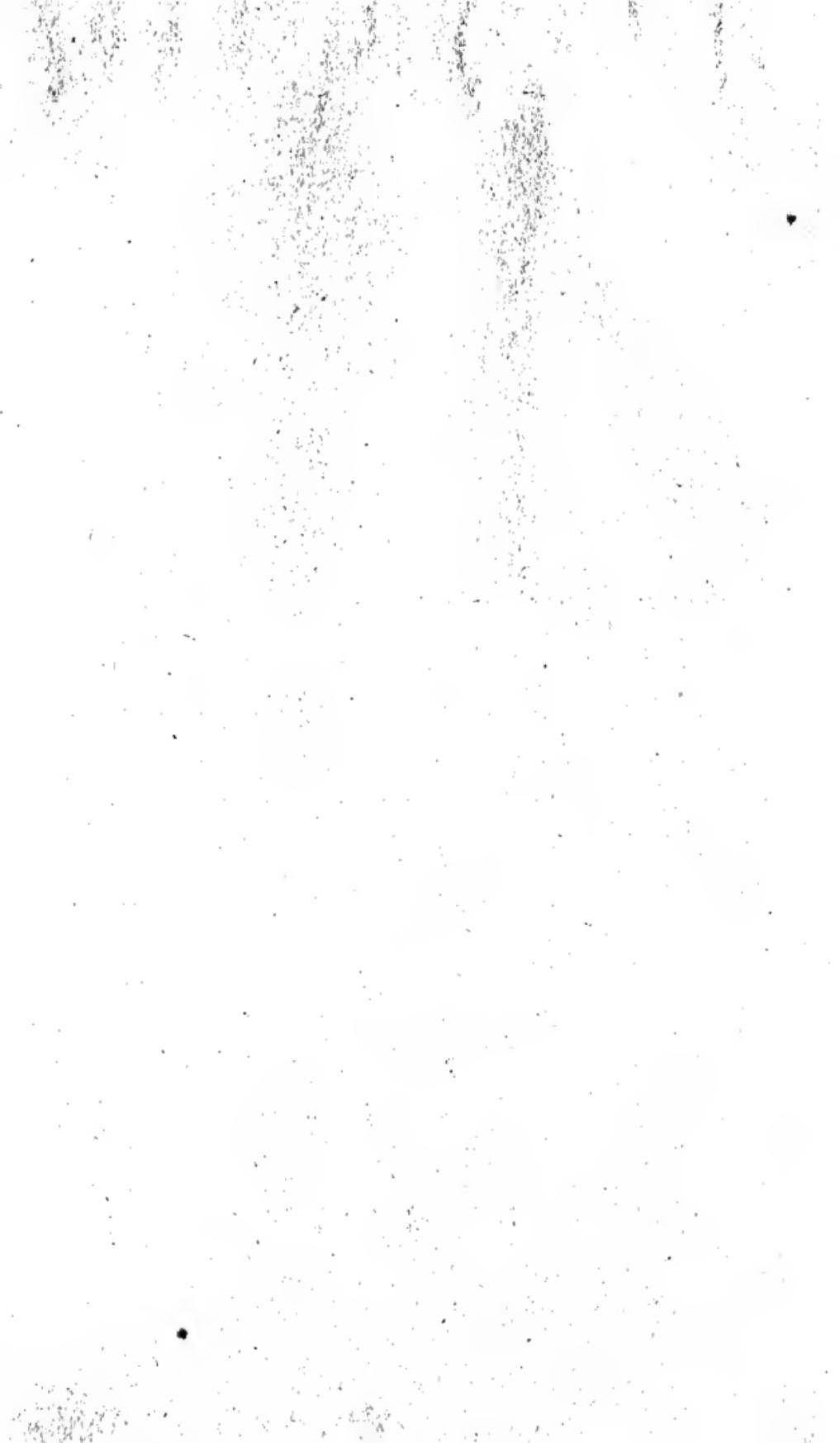
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